# TOLEDO WEEKLY BLADE

AMERICA'S HOME AND FARM NEWSPAPER

FOUNDED IN 1836 | TOLEDO, OHIO, THURSDAY, DECEMBER 20, 1923 | EIGHTY-EIGHTH YEAR — NO. 51

## FRANCE AGREES TO PARTICIPATE IN RUHR PARLEY

### Accepts German Proposal for Conference on Occupation, but Imposes Certain Limitations.

The French and German governments are to discuss the question of the Ruhr and Rhineland occupation. Premier Poincare accepted, with limitations, the proposals of Herr von Hoesch, charge d'affaires, regarding conversations which Germany wishes to conduct with France and with Belgium on matters connected with the occupation of German territory by French forces.

M. Poincare stated that his government was always willing to confer with a representative of Germany, but at the same time he pointed out that as certain topics would be of interest to other allied nations as well as to France, he would reserve the right to confer with them before making any definite reply to German proposals.

**Treaty Must Stand.**

To avoid any misunderstanding, however, the premier reiterated his statement that France would never consent to take the question of reparations out of the hands of the commission instituted by the treaty, nor would it consider any change or regulation not in strict conformance with the treaty. The commission will continue to function as previously, regardless of the outcome of the proposed conversations, he declared.

Admitting that passive resistance in the Ruhr apparently had ended, M. Poincare stated that, nevertheless, as the inter-allied commissions of military control have not yet been able to resume their regular duties, Germany cannot claim to be loyally executing the treaty of Versailles.

**Sign of Success.**

The fact that Germany has so far been successful in at least bringing about a discussion of the relations of the two nations in the occupied territory is regarded by the more optimistic portion of the public as a sign that some definite footing for further successful negotiation may be established.

The majority of the French people, however, refuse to show any enthusiasm before shipments of German gold or foreign securities actually are received in Paris. The country as a whole has seen too many conferences prove fruitless to welcome with joy any new attempt. When Germany starts paying, they feel, then will be time enough to negotiate.

**Nation Faces Severe Trial.**

Chancellor Marx and Foreign Minister Stresemann recently attended a reception given by the Berlin newspaper men in the Reichstag building. The chancellor in an address said that in the next few weeks the country would be tried, perhaps more severely than in many periods of war time, but that the government was determined to do its duty to the uttermost lest the worst should befall.

Dr. Stresemann, who had been ill, was received with cheers. He complained against the resumption of allied military control in Germany, saying that it was unnecessary. He added that popular resentment against military control was such that the security of the controlling officers could not be guaranteed.

Dr. Stresemann dismissed as "grossly exaggerated," reports that huge amounts of German capital were hidden abroad. He announced the impending publication of the second volume of foreign office archives the first of which appeared when Dr. Walter Rathenau was foreign minister. He said that he hoped that the other nations also would publish their archives so that the guilt of those responsible for the war might be determined.

**Dawes' Selection Reported.**

Selection of Owen D. Young and Charles G. Dawes to serve on the German budget was reported officially in Washington by James A. Logan, American observer with the reparation commission, who said that a third American would be selected for the second committee set up by the commission for the purpose of reporting on German capital invested abroad.

At the state department it was said that the selection of Mr. Young and General Dawes was agreeable to the Washington government, both men being regarded as "very competent." It was emphasized again, however, that they would act in an individual and private capacity and not in any measure as representatives of the United States government.

## Texas Starts Roundup of Quack Doctors

Falling in line with the "swat-the-quack" movement introduced in several other states, including Ohio, New York, Missouri and Connecticut, Texas will inaugurate its official drive on fake doctors January 1.

Sufficient time has been allowed for many of the quacks to flee from the state, with the promise of rigid prosecution for those who remain.

The State Medical association will sponsor the anti-quack campaign.

## Where, Oh Where Has Fire Hose Gone?

Pullman, Mich., officials have issued an appeal that citizens return the fire department.

Recently officials of the town discovered that the fire apparatus there had been borrowed by local citizens for various purposes. An appeal has been issued that the ladders, pails, hose and other articles be returned.

"We may need it at your home tonight and will not have time to run around town for it," says the notice.

## BIZARRE CONTAINER FOR BONES OF TUT REVEALED TO LIGHT

All preconceived ideas of Tutenhamen's golden shrine were upset by the sight of this impressive coffin, for the first time disclosed in almost its full proportions by the removal of the partition wall, when the tomb was visited last week.

The first impression of this gigantic receptacle for the dead, its sides resplendent with decorations of blue and gold, set against a background of brightly colored paintings on yellow, was almost overwhelming. The feeling was of something incredibly bizarre—something that seemed utterly to banish the presence of death in this casket of wonderful artistry. The golden lid of the canopy does not, as one imagined from the view obtained from the opening in the wall, slope down from one end to the other. It rises again at the other end, giving a graceful curved effect which is declared by competent authority to be unique in Egyptology.

**Lid Not Solid.**

The lid is not solid but hollowed out, roofing over a space of about four feet between the first and second shrines. In this space is a remarkable species of wooden rack or scaffolding, erected to carry the immense golden spangled linen pall resting over the second shrine. It is very like open wooden cagework and is painted a glistening black with heavily gilded carved feet. In the front where the removal of the doors of the first shrine renders it clearly visible, it is seen to be made of two parts, rather awkwardly bolted together with two large bolts, probably wooden.

From the top hangs the ragged edge of the pall, turned blackish brown from age, showing where the part which concealed the doors of the second shrine had broken away. This part of the pall, except for a small piece crumbling on the ground, has already been removed to the nearby laboratory.

**Rosettes Sparkle.**

The golden rosettes, about the size of a half dollar, with which the pall is abundantly spangled, still sparkle in the rays of the powerful arc lights used by the excavators. These rosettes are certainly metal but probably not gold—more likely gilded copper.

Behind the rack the golden doors of the second shrine glisten dully, the two bolts, one above and one below, yet sternly guarding the secret tomb.

**Doors Are Engraved.**

In the middle, set in either batten of the doors are two metal rings, let into the wood side by side, to which were attached seals, which Howard Carter, directing the excavating work, had previously removed. The doors are engraved with exquisitely chiseled figures of goddesses in the attitude of prayer, while above them is the projecting golden lintel of the second shrine, which is about seven feet high.

Interior decorations of the walls of the shrine are chiefly golden, inscribed with endless lines of heiroglyphics with figures of birds, flowers and animals, set in a triple frame of broad, black lines. This contrast of deep black and old gold recalls the art of old China or the decorative effect achieved by modern designers in boudoirs with golden ceilings and black walls.

## DRAFT DODGER SEES SPIES IN WILD DREAMS

### Bergdoll Mistrusts Everyone and Feels Abused; Mirage of Prison Keeps Brain Aflame.

Grover Bergdoll has developed a case of "jumpy" nerves and apparently is on the verge of losing his mental balance, as a result of his constant fear of attempts to kidnap him. He sees spies everywhere and is convinced that a new attempt shortly will cost him his liberty and perhaps his life.

This mania drove him into hiding before the end of the Mosbach trial and he emerged only last week. He was seen sitting at a table at the hotel Kronepost, where he lives, and was approached for an interview. He resolutely refused to speak, however, and sat brooding and staring vacantly at the floor.

**He Mistrusts Everyone.**

His lawyer had no better success when he came to discuss Bergdoll's damage suit against Griffis. Bergdoll declined to see him or hear any reference to the kidnaping case, the very mention of which gives him the "jumps." His distorted nerves make him suspicious about the most trivial things and he mistrusts even his closest associates and relatives.

It was ascertained from Stecher, Bergdoll's old chauffeur and from Bergdoll's cousin in Eberbach, Bohrmann, the hotel man, that Bergdoll ducked out of the courtroom and took refuge in the isolated little village of Tiefienbach, several miles from the railway, where Bohrmann finally located him, in a highly nervous state, and had great difficulty in overcoming his fears and inducing him to return to Eberach.

**Goes into Seclusion.**

Bergdoll said upon his return that he would not see anyone, but would keep in seclusion, as he was sure of being trailed by spies, while his former assailants probably soon would be liberated and free to resume their plans.

Bohrmann said that Bergdoll was getting so suspicious that he did not trust Bohrmann or his wife and attempted to hide his movements and intentions from them. Stecher said that Bergdoll was worried by the rumors emanating from official circles that the German authorities are deliberating on how to get rid of him and the difficulty of finding a country willing to receive him; that he had been discussing with Stecher whether it would not be best to return to America and face the music.

**Shudders at Prison Thought.**

Apparently he would go if he had assurances of leniency, but he fears not only a five-years' sentence, but other charges which would give him a permanent residence in prison.

Stecher says Bergdoll felt highly abused by the German charges that he did not discover his love for Germany until he was drafted. He claimed that it was otherwise and that he volunteered at the German consulate in Philadelphia at the beginning of the war, to join the German army and place his airplane at its disposal. Stecher added that while they were waiting in Canada for false passports he advised Bergdoll to go to South America but that Bergdoll insisted upon Germany.

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## PARIS REVIEWS COOLIDGE AIMS

### Press Comments on U. S. Attitude Outlined in Recent Message.

Echoes of the Washington disarmament conference have been set reverberating through the corridors of the Quai D'Orsay now that its attention is focussed on that part of President Coolidge's message protesting against the weak state of America's armed forces on land and sea.

Official opinion is accurately reflected in the Paris Midi, which states that President Coolidge's plan that the "army and navy should be strengthened merits the attention of France."

"This care for national protection is new enough in America. During the Washington conference we heard another language spoken," the newspaper continues. "Our transatlantic friends were then impatient to obtain universal disarmament. They particularly invited Europe to disarm right away without waiting, without losing a minute.

**Recalls Briand's Eloquence.**

"It made America sad that France, through inexplicable obstinacy, put obstacles in the path of Washington regulating the peace of the world. Briand had to employ all his talent to plead the most incontestable cause he ever defended. The Americans applauded his eloquence but were not convinced.

"Now the United States feels the need of developing its own armaments. This despite the fact that his vast country, rich in men and resources, is the most protected in the world against the risks of war. Immense oceans separate it from Europe and Asia, leaving its concern only with Mexico, which does not seem dangerous, and Canada, which has not a reputation as a nation of prey.

**France Stops to Wonder.**

"Nevertheless, President Coolidge, whom no one suspects of imperialistic designs, believes the United States is unable to renounce without risk the right of defending itself against the furtherest away and most theoretic perils.

"We wonder what sort of precautions he would need to take if he had a nation like Germany for a neighbor—a country with whom he had signed a treaty that is now a dead letter, and in addition, had signed a pact of guarantees with other nations and saw that pact denounced."

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## JAPAN GRATEFUL FOR QUAKE AID

### Ambassador Voices Thanks at Meeting of U. S. Red Cross.

Ambassador Hanihara of Japan, addressing the annual meeting of the general board of the American Red Cross, said that the sympathy and help of America at the time of the earthquake disaster had deeply touched the Japanese people.

He declared that his countrymen in their suffering were strengthened by the knowledge that America stood beside them with "her mighty and warm heart."

James L. Fieser, acting chairman, reported to the board that a total of $11,400,000 had been collected for Japanese relief.

Declaring that interest in the Red Cross was greater than at any time since the war, Mr. Fieser said religious, labor, commercial and civic movements throuhgout the country now recognized the organization "as their instrument and kept in touch with it and back of it."

The board re-elected the following national officers: Robert W. De Forest and Chief Justice William H. Taft, vice presidents; James M. Beck, counsellor; Eliott Wadsworth, treasurer, and Miss Mabel T. Boardman, secretary.

## DEAR BOYS DO NOT WANT TO QUIT AT 9:30

### Youths Express Displeasure Over Dance Rule and Girls Begin to Weep.

Wellesley girls and Harvard men have protested the blue laws regarding Wellesley dances.

The Harvard boys say they won't go any more if they're always to be sent home at 9:30.

The girls have petitioned the Student Government association to please let the dear boys stay until 10 —or 10:30, or 11, 11:30. Now the matter is under the serious consideration of the board that makes the laws.

Every Saturday night there are dorm dances at Wellesley. Each house flings wide its doors, and the men come flocking. The affairs ought to be a decided success—but, alas and alack, they're only dismal failures.

At 9:30 sharp the music stops, and the halls are cleared. Then the boys, who didn't arrive until after 8:00, get sore. And the girls get tearful. Wherefore the protest has been presented.

## New Express Head Once Office Boy

Robert E. M. Cowie, who started work in the Cleveland office of the American Railway Express Co. as an office boy 40 years ago, was elected president of the corporation by the directors last week.

Mr. Cowie, formerly operating vice president of the company in the east with headquarters in New York, succeeds George C. Taylor, who died last month.

The American Express Co. directors elected Frederick P. Small president. Mr. Small was the first vice president of the concern, with which he has been connected 25 years. He also succeeds Mr. Taylor.

## Rail Brotherhoods' Contract Is Approved

Reports that standing working agreements with the Brotherhood of Locomotive Engineers had been renewed for 1924, were confirmed by officials of the Chicago, Rock Island & Pacific Railway Co. Wage scales and working rules are unchanged for the new year, officials said.

## Converts Beer Halls Into Soup Kitchens

Some of Berlin's old-time beer halls, as well as some of the city's jazz restaurants, are to be taken over by the authorities and operated as feeding kitchens for the poor.

A limited number of dance halls are to continue, but all who dance must pay a tax of one gold mark or so for an evening's entertainment.

The funds raised by the tax are to be applied to charity. From the money thus derived, it is estimated, food may be provided for 35,000 persons daily.

## Peer Gets 6 Months for Churchill Libel

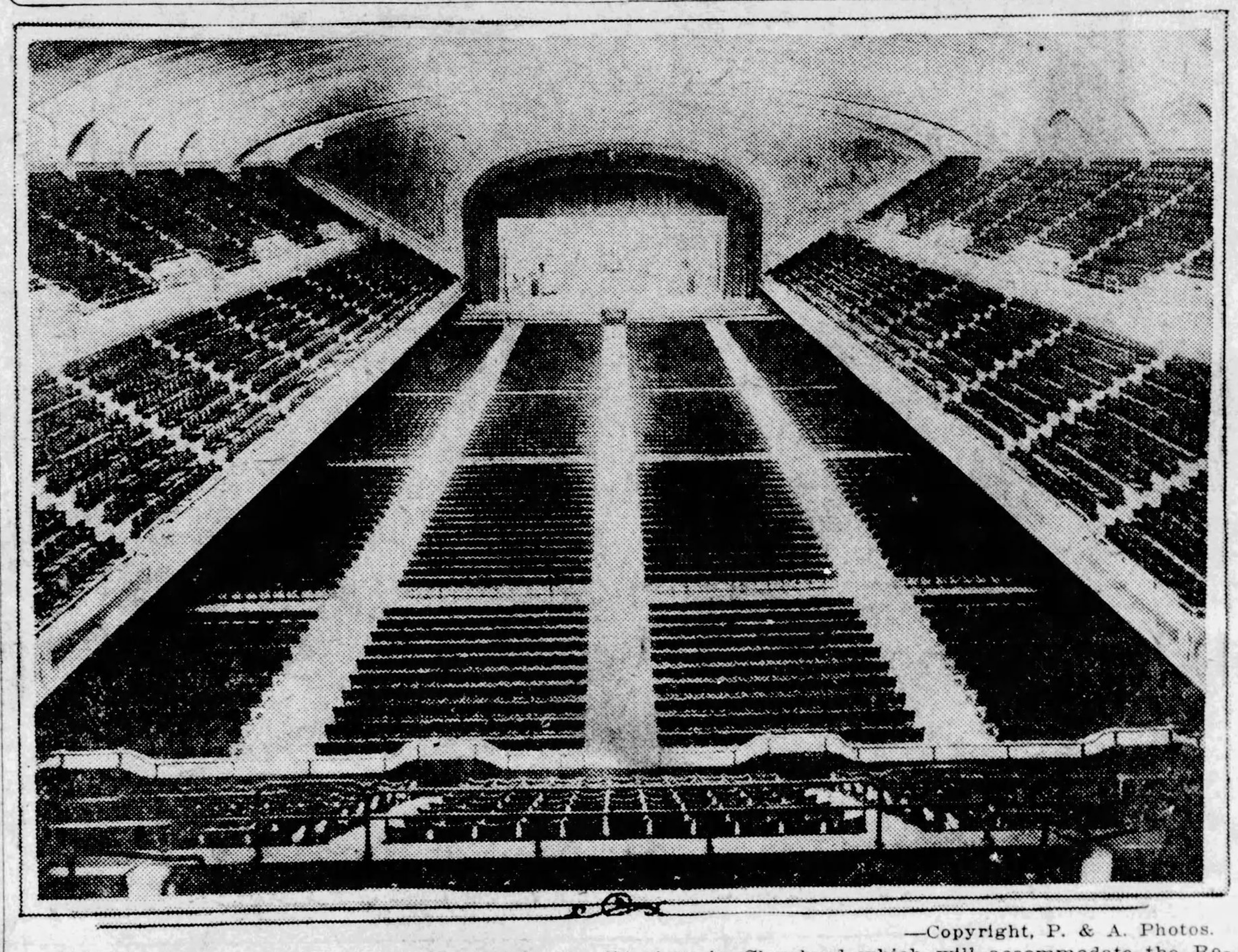
Lord Alfred Douglas was sentenced to six months' imprisonment after a jury in Old Bailey court found him guilty of libeling former Colonial Secretary Winston Churchill. The jury was out five minutes.

Lord Alfred Douglas is editor of "The Academy and Plain English." He circulated a story regarding a gigantic deal in German and British securities just after the battle of Jutland to which Churchill took offense.

## Coolidge Gives $1,000 to Harding Memorial

President Coolidge followed up his payment of tribute to President Harding made in a radio address eulogizing the late chief executive by a contribution of $1,000 to the Harding memorial fund.

## Where G. O. P. Will Choose Candidates



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THIS is the interior of the great new municipal auditorium in Cleveland which will accommodate the Republican delegates from all over the country when they attend the national convention to select a presidential candidate there in 1924.

## RADIO TO REPORT G. O. P. MEETING

### Cleveland Begins Plans to Entertain 1924 National Convention.

Thousands of persons who have never heard the proceedings of a political national convention will have their wishes granted during the Republican convention in Cleveland in June, if plans under consideration go through.

Lincoln J. Dickey, manager of the Cleveland's public hall, where the convention will be held, announced that he is making every endeavor to have a special radio set installed for the convention, which will pick up and broadcast every word of debate.

The fact that the hall will house more persons than any in which a national political convention has been held heretofore, is an assurance that more persons will hear the proceedings than ever before.

Ohio will have 51 delegates, instead of 48, as in 1920.

Plans were under discussion by Clevelanders returning from Washington for the formation of a citizens' committee of 100 to provide for the entertainment and comfort of the visitors.

Appeals for hotel reservations continued to pour in on hotel men, but only tentatively booked pending the formation of a hotel reservation clearing house, through which apportionment of reservations will be made.

## Filtering Process Blots Wine Color

Spectacular results in filtration have been obtained by a new invention of Dr. H. S. Hele-Shaw, who recently explained his method to members of the Royal society.

The doctor has a stream-line filter along which liquids can be passed under pressure through many thousands of tightly packed, perforated sheets of paper. He claims he has taken the color out of red wine and tea, and has extracted the color from milk and left a tasteless, fluid-like water.

## Capitalist to Replace Japanese Museum

Baron Okura of Japan has announced that he intends to endeavor to replace the great museum which he presented to the nation some years ago, and which was destroyed in the fire following the earthquake.

The collection was one of the chief attractions to foreign visitors in Tokio and was of enormous value. Many of the relics cannot now be duplicated. A few were saved, having been removed to a fireproof warehouse as the fire approached. The collection cost Baron Okura about $2,500,000.

## New Story

**If you want thrills, if you want action, if you want wonderful descriptions, if you want something unusual, don't fail to begin reading the Blade's new serial story, "THE WHITE DESERT," which begins next week in these columns. Courtney Ryley Cooper, the author of "The Cross-Cut," is the writer of this new story.**

**The desert is not a sand desert, but the vast white stretches on the top of the Continental Divide, where in winter snow and ice and wind reign supreme and mere man seems puny and a weakling when he combats these grim forces of nature.**

**"THE WHITE DESERT" is a tale of a big country, of romance and adventure, and centers around Barry Houston, who has many obstacles to overcome to win back the respect of the world. Begin reading this novel of the western wilds in midwinter and you will look forward every week for the chance to resume the tale. Remember that it begins next week in the Blade.**

## Kellogg Confirmed as Britain Envoy

President Coolidge's first important diplomatic appointment—that of former Senator Frank B. Kellogg of Minneapolis as United States ambassador to Great Britain—was formally approved by the senate last week.

There was some opposition to confirmation of the appointment and the vote was 75 to 9.

Those voting against Kellogg were:

Republicans — Brookhart, Iowa; Frazier, North Dakota; Norris, Nebraska.

Democrats—Copeland, New York, Dill, Washington; Ferris, Michigan; Wheeler, Montana.

Farmer-Laborites — Johnson and Shipstead of Minnesota.

## Huge Christmas Tree Sent to White House

A fir tree presented to President Coolidge for use as a national Christmas tree has been shipped to Washington. The fir, cut in the heart of the Green mountains, was given to the President by Middlebury college as a gift from his native state.

The tree will be set up immediately behind the White House. It will be illuminated nightly from Christmas eve to New Year's eve by nearly 3,000 electric bulbs. Special ceremonies will be held on several evenings during that period, particularly on Christmas eve, when 3,000 school children, accompanied by the marine corps band, will sing carols.

## Filipinos Efficient in English

A total of 534 candidates recently took the bar examination tests in Manila and more than 270 asked that the examinations be given them in the English language.

## SLOW MARKETS SPREAD GLOOM

### Farmer's Credit Has Not Been Crippled, Loan Chairman Avers.

American farmers are not suffering from a lack of credit but rather from a decidedly unfavorable markeing condition on many commodities, Robert A. Cooper, chairman of the Federal Farm Loan bureau, said last week.

Chairman Cooper is in conference in Washington with officials of the federal land banks from Springfield, Mass.; Baltimore, Columbia, S. C.; Louisville, Ky.; New Orleans, St. Louis, St. Paul, Omaha, Wichita, Kas.; Houston, Tex.; Berkeley, Calif., and Spokane, Wash.

**Building Concrete Report.**

Reports of conditions in all these districts are being submitted during the conference and concrete statement on the farm situation will be issued before the meeting adjourns.

The farmers must be bridged over a period of what appears to be an accumulation of debts, resulting from liberal extension credit in many sections of the country in the past, board officials say. Once on a firm basis, it was believed agriculture will rehabilitate itself rapidly and that this business—the slowest to regain normalcy after the war period—will again be on a solid foundation, board members said.

**Approves Co-operative Aims.**

"The board is giving all possible assistance in the organization of co-operation marketing associations," Cooper said. "It is my observation that wherever agricultural commodities are sold through co-operative agencies, the farmers are getting better returns.

"Agriculture must be put on a permanent and sound basis although we do not minimize the importance of taking care of an emergency. Any action that would serve in an emergency can be used to put farming on a permanent basis."

## Shorter Hours Draw New Type Employes

College graduates are in the new class of men being assimilated in the Cleveland steel industry. With the working day reduced from 12 to eight hours, all steel mills report a notable influx of a different type of employe. Mountain boys from Kentucky and Tennessee are among others.

Previous to the reduction in hours, it is said at mills here, only the hardy would apply for positions which meant that nearly all their waking hours would be spent around hot metal. When the shorter day was adopted, however, there were a number of applications from college graduates who were willing to begin by cleaning the stoves of a blast furnace. Men formerly employed in offices and stores also have decided to try their hand at production.

## Divorces in England Continue to Slump

Statistics available for 1922 show that divorces in England are becoming fewer. The number of petitions filed in the divorce court last year was 13 per cent below that of 1921, 42 per cent less than in 1920 and 48 per cent under the figure for 1910, when the total was greater than in any previous year.

## Old Viking Brooch Salvaged by Geese

**An interesting archaeological find had just been made in the province of Rogaland, Norway. A small boy, set to watch a flock of geese, had driven his charges to the edge of a small pond. Here the geese splashed and rooted about until the boy came to drive them home when, on arriving at the pond, he found a magnificent brooch of gold, dating from the Viking era, which the geese had scratched up from the mud.**

**The relic was taken to the Stavanger museum, the curator of which says that the brooch is one of the finest examples of Viking goldsmiths' art yet discovered.**

## MELLON DRAFTS PROPOSALS FOR SLASH IN TAXES

### 44 Per Cent Reduction on Earned Incomes Is Proposed in Summary Sent to Congress.

The house ways and means committee, in considering tax revision legislation now has before it in definite form the reduction proposals and other changes chiefly designed to clarify the revenue act, recommended by Secretary Mellon.

In an analysis of the changes, Mr. Mellon placed first the 25 per cent reduction on incomes below $4,000 and the additional credit of 25 per cent to be granted on earned incomes, showing that in the case of earned incomes of $4,000 or less the reduction contemplated really amounts to about 44 per cent.

**Analysis of Changes.**

Mr. Mellon's analysis of the changes proposed follows:

"1—Earned income, defined as wages, salaries and professional fees, is given a credit of 25 per cent of the amount of the tax attributable to the earned income.

"2—The normal tax on the first $4,000 of net income is fixed at 3 per cent, and upon the remainder of the net income at 6 per cent.

"3—The surtax rates begin at 1 per cent on net incomes from $10,000 to $12,000, an additional 1 per cent for each $2,000 of net income up to $36,000; then 1 per cent additional for the next $4,000 of net income up to $40,000; and then 1 per cent additional for each $6,000 of net income up to a total of 25 per cent at $100,000 and over.

"4—Capital assets are defined as property held by the taxpayer for profit or investment for more than two years. Upon the sale of capital assets the tax on the gain from the sale is limited to 12½ per cent of the gain and the amount by which the tax is reduced on account of such a loss is limited to 12½ per cent of the loss.

**Can Deduct Interest.**

"5—The taxpayer is permitted to tax as a deduction from his gross income, in determining his taxable income, interest on indebtedness and losses of a non-business character only to the extent that the sum of these two items exceeds his wholly tax-exempt interest.

"6—In community property states where the husband and wife have a joint interest in certain property acquired after marriage, the income from this property is taxed to the spouse having control of the property.

"7—The principle contained in the 1918 revenue act that liquidating dividends constitute a sale of the stock instead of a distribution of earnings has been restored. This puts liquidating dividends within the capital gain section of the act and recognizes the real effect of such dividends.

"8—The section with reference to the reorganization of corporations has been rewritten to eliminate existing uncertainties in the present act and to include other usual forms of corporate reorganization in aid of business, such as the splitting of one corporation into two or more corporations.

**Tax Escape Prevented.**

"9—Provisions have been inserted to prevent the use of this reorganization section to escape proper taxation by increasing the basis for depreciation or depletion, or by increasing the basis of gain or loss from the sale of assets transferred in connection with a reorganization, or by distributing as capital gain what are in effect dividends out of earnings.

"10—The deduction for discovery depletion is limited to 50 per cent of the net income from the property depleted.

"11—In the case of a trust where the trustee has the discretion to distribute or not, the income is taxed to the beneficiary if distributed and to the trustee if not distributed.

"12—Where the grantor of a trust reserves the right to change the trust in favor of himself, the income of the trust is taxed to the grantor.

"13—The penalty under section 220, which seeks to penalize corporation forms used to avoid imposition of surtaxes on the stockholders, is now based on all the income of the corporation which would be taxed in the hands of an individual.

**Tax Year Change.**

"14—The application of the present law requiring an income for a fractional part of a year to be placed on an annual basis is restricted to cases where a return is made for a part of a year as the result of the voluntary act of the taxpayer in making a change in his taxable year.

"15—A board of tax appeals is created to hear all appeals from the assessment of additional income and estate taxes which will sit locally in the various judicial circuits throughout the country. The cases of both the government and the taxpayer are presented before the board which acts impartially and the practice there is similar to that before the interstate commerce commission. Upon a decision in favor of the government the additional tax can be assessed by the commissioner of internal revenue and the taxpayer is left to his remedy in the courts for a recovery of the tax. If the decision is in favor of the taxpayer, the commissioner may not assess the tax but is left to his remedy in the courts in a suit to collect the additional tax. In a hearing in the courts, the findings of the board shall be taken as prima facie evidence of the facts contained therein.

**Sections Remitted.**

"16—The administrative sections of the act have been rewritten with a view to clarifying their provisions, making the statutes of limitations consistent, relieving the necessity for protest on the payment of taxes, and lightening the penalties for minor failures to comply with the act.

"17—The tax on telegrams, telephones, leased wires and radio is repealed.

"18—The tax on admissions is repealed."

## WORLD-HISTORY IN THE MAKING

WE'RE AGAIN at the edge of Christmas. Of all the seasons this is the best time to take stock of our emotions, to take our hearts to the assay office and find out how much pure gold there is in them.

There is so much strife in world affairs, in business and in the personal lives of the human race, it is not easy to believe the world is growing better. Yet it is; it must be. Otherwise the tragedy of Calvary means nothing today, and that awful journey to Golgotha, with Jesus collapsing under the weight of the cross, becomes merely an incident in human history—the sacrifice of a victim to the passions of the mob.

But that tragedy must count in the affairs of the world and in the life of every human being. To deny it is to set at naught a divine plan, to put God down as a failure.

PAPINI, former atheist, anarchist and nihilist, in his Life of Christ, closes that wonderful piece of writing with these words:

"He is closer to us than when he ate the bread of our fields. No divine promise can be blotted out; the May cloud which hid him from sight still hovers near the earth, and every day we raise our weary and mortal eyes to that same heaven from which He will descend in the terrible splendor of His glory."

TWENTY-TWO thousand people have submitted plans for a world peace, in response to Edward W. Bok's $100,000 prize offer. Papini, once an atheist, turned to the life and teachings of Jesus for a plan. It was no small matter for this man to discard all his former beliefs and turn to Christ for a solution of the problems of war. His conversion was as complete and emphatic as that of Saul.

It is an encouraging sign that men's minds are turning to the Great Remedy for world evils.

William A. Lloyd, Australian journalist and lecturer, recently spoke before the Toledo Chamber of Commerce, an organization of business men. Let us quote him here:

"The end of the great war has taught us that the problems of peace are as difficult to solve as the problems of war. Economic stability and industrial contentment are absolutely essential if a country is to prosper.

"There are people who will tell you that religion and business do not mix very well. That life is divided into a number of water-tight compartments, into some of which religion in the larger sense may not enter, is a wholly mischievous doctrine, bad for religion and for business."

MR. LLOYD does not set religion above the affairs of life. His kind of religion is good for week days as well as for Sundays. It is sane, though it might not appeal to the man who starts out in the morning with the hope that he may be able to get the better of somebody before nightfall.

"Broad as the need of humanity," says Mr. Lloyd, "so broad is the rightful sphere of religion. The application of the Golden Rule in business is not only good Christianity, it is good business. If you have any doubt about it, gentlemen, just give the idea a trial.

"It is surely more than a coincidence that the countries with the shortest working hours, and which pay the highest wages, like America and Australia, show the highest average of production per head."

THAT IS worth thinking about. If it is good talk for business men to listen to, then it is a good kind of religion for everybody to talk about. It has never been proved that the Golden Rule is not a good economic doctrine. There are a few men who have proved that it is. To quote Mr. Lloyd further:

"Bolshevism, communism, collectivism, and all other 'isms' that afflict the world today, driving the business man and compelling him to calculate production costs, almost to despair, are essentially economic in origin. The idea that labor is a mere commodity, that the laborer is a mere machine, to be driven at the highest speed, to be cast aside the minute it shows signs of wear and tear, is not only un-Christian, it is bad business."

REGARDLESS of what religious fanatics — those persons who mean well but sometimes bore us —say to the contrary, the humane man is essentially a Christian. The man who does unto others as he would be done by is a Christian, and you don't need any better definition of a gentleman.

When men generally become that kind of gentlemen there will be fewer human puzzles to solve. There is encouragement for those who are hoping for world improvement.

Christmas is not going to find a world at peace. But it will not dawn on a world in despair of the future.

# BIG FIRMS ARE SLICING MELONS FOR CHRISTMAS

## Very Merry Holidays in Store for Stockholders; $150,000,000 to Be Distributed.

Holiday disbursements to stockholders in American industrial and railroad corporations in the form of extra, increased or resumed dividends, exclusive of its regular quarterly payments declared in December, will total well in excess of $50,000,000, it is estimated in the financial district.

Total dividend disbursements by such corporations, which include practically all of those having wide stock distributions in December, is expected to exceed $150,000,000 while the year's dividends probably will aggregate more than $1,000,000,000. The figure was approximately $876,000,000 in 1922.

**$200,000,000 a Month.**

Interest payments to bondholders, including disbursements of that character on government obligations, average approximately $200,000,000 a month or $2,400,000,000 for the year.

Accurate statistics for the first 11 months of 1923 disclose dividend payments by industrial corporations of $488,710,500 and by railroads of $345,080,000; in the corresponding period in 1922 the respective figures were $474,820,300 and $336,598,400.

More than 50 corporations in December voted extra or increased dividends or authorized the resumption of payments to stockholders after a lapse in such payments. The number of such payments far exceeded those of the 1922 holiday season.

Numerous corporations which had fallen behind in dividends on cumulative preferred stock, voted substantial payments, an instance being the action of directors of Lord and Taylor in voting a 16 per cent dividend on account of accumulated dividends on the second preferred stock.

**Exceeds 1922 Payments.**

Regular dividends in December by industrial corporations, it is estimated, will total about $60,000,000, a figure somewhat greater than December, 1922, payments, while railroad dividends will approximate $40,000,000, also a larger sum than the carriers paid a year ago.

Extra or increased payments have been confined to no one branch of industry but rather have emanated from practically every line of endeavor indicating that the general run of business was profitable in 1923 despite the summer depression. The action taken is accepted also, in financial circles, as conveying the confidence of business leaders in the 1924 outlook.

One of the largest of the extra payments was that authorized by directors of the Ingersoll-Rand Co., which voted an extra cash dividend of $20, and a stock dividend of 10 per cent in addition to the regular payments due at this time. The extra cash dividend amounted to about $2,200,000.

**Means $3,000,000.**

The Eastman Kodak Co. voted an extra dividend of $1.25 on its 2,500,000 shares of no par value stock outstanding, amounting to about $3,000,000. That dividend, which was in addition to the regular quarterly payment, will be distributed to stockholders Jan. 1.

Among the larger companies which declared extra or increased payments were the following:

Childs Co., E. I. Dupont de Nemeurs & Co., American Chain Co., Inc., Blow-Knox Co., Pittsburgh Plate Glass Co., Missouri Portland Cement Co., Stromberg Carburetor Co., International Salt Co., General Baking Co., American Snuff Co. and the Adams Express Co.

# 11 PASSION PLAY ACTORS VISIT U. S.

## Will Tour America to Raise Funds to Aid Historic Pageant.

Eleven of the simple folk of Oberammergau in the Tyrolese Alps, actors in the historic Passion Play given each decade in the Bavarian village, came to America last week on the steamship Reliance to earn money for the salvation of the beloved pageant.

At their head was the gentle-eyed Christ of their play, Anton Lang, slight, unassuming and soft-spoken.

These actors are wood-carvers, makers of crucifixes, rosaries and holy images and toys, with the exception of Anton Lang, a potter. They are here to save their Passion Play, which has a financial deficit threatening its continued existence.

After three weeks in New York, the 11 will visit Boston, Baltimore, Philadelphia, Washington, Chicago, Cleveland, Cincinnati, Milwaukee, St. Louis, Kansas City and possibly Los Angeles and San Francisco.

In spite of financial distress and the sight of their townsmen suffering in want, the Passion Players recently refused $1,750,000 to perform their holy pageant for an American motion picture concern.

"It would have been desecration," Anton Lang explained simply.

## Vienna Markets Get Bulk of Game Foods

In probably no city in the world is so much game to be found, in season, as in the markets of Vienna. Partridges and pheasants were lately seen in every shop, even in the poorer quarters, and now the hare-drive season is on and cartloads of them are common. They are the large European hare, ranging from six to 12 pounds, and form one of the principal food articles of the country.

These hares are killed in huge ring drives. Often from 10 to 50 or more guns are invited and, with one or two beaters between each gun, the ring of shooters and drivers, sometimes a mile in diameter, slowly closes in. As shots are directed groundward there is little danger to the hunters. It is not unusual for 1,000 animals to be killed in one day's shooting.

## These Men Probe Veterans Bureau

—Copyright, P. & A. Photos.

THE special senate committee which has been investigating charges of "waste and mismanagement" in the United States veterans' bureau will devote its future activities to constructive inquiries into the bureau's affairs rather than in bringing out sensational charges reflecting upon former officials. The members of the committee, left to right, are Senator Reed of Pennsylvania, Senator Oddie of Nevada and General Hines, head of the bureau now.

# GERMANY HAS HUGE AMOUNT OF CAPITAL INVESTED ABROAD

American bankers acquainted with allied and German financial conditions believe it will be extremely difficult for the reparations commission to ascertain the amount of capital which has been removed from Germany. Estimates on this score vary widely. They run all the way from $500,000,000 to $3,000,000,000 or $4,000,000,000. No question associated with Germany's capacity to pay has been more productive of controversy or is more incapable of exact determination. A German estimate, made in May, 1923, by Herr F. H. Neuerbourg, managing director of the Commerz and Privat Bank of Berlin and Hamburg, estimated that German foreign balances abroad amounted to $1,000,000,000. He admitted that probably $250,000,000 was in the United States and an equally large sum in Great Britain.

A couple of years ago, when speculatively-inclined Americans saw get-rich-quick opportunities in buying German marks, there was a gigantic flood of that currency dumped onto United States soil. A United States senator, who visited Berlin during the winter of 1921-1922, was told by German bankers that a gold credit aggregating $2,000,000,000 had been built up by Germans in this country from sale of their paper marks to American "easy marks." Germany, for the past two years, has been buying heavily in the American market, notably copper and cotton. Her purchases have averaged $25,000,000 a month. It has been a matter of lively speculation where Germans obtained the wherewithal for these transactions. Banking opinion is that payment has been made (1) by the sale here of German capital assets, such as real estate and interests in industrial enterprises, (2) by diminishing the funds held abroad for account of Germans, and (3) by foreign credits obtained in countries like Holland and Great Britain.

(Copyright, 1923)

# CLIMATE STEADY FOR 6,000 YEARS

## Weather Varies Little as Rule; Fluctuations Are Exceptions.

No less an official than Charles F. Marvin, chief of the United States weather bureau, has come forward with the scientific data in support of the old belief that climates change. Nearly all old people feel that the winters of their youth were colder, that the snow fell in greater abundance, that harder thunderstorms occurred and that there were more arid droughts and more torrential rains. Almost invariably, the scientists retort that this is wholly imagination and that the weather is about the most constant factor in the life of the globe.

Dr. Marvin would not agree with all the statements which are made about how cold the winters used to be, but he has made an elaborate meteorological study which does show that climates may vary to some extent. Dr. Marvin subscribes to the general statement that, in general terms, the climate of the earth has changed very little in 6,000 years, but he does declare that he "is inclined to believe that important long-time fluctuations of climatic conditions have occurred and that minor surgings of the seasons to and fro can and do take place and prevail over restricted regions for relatively long periods of time like 50 or 100 years."

Dr. Marvin's investigations indicate that there is a tide in climate which swings back and forth over long periods. His report would not appear to show that the earth is growing perceptibly warmer. It merely shows that people who live in one community for the normal span of 70 to 75 years are likely actually to experience slight changes in climate. It is natural that these changes should become magnified in the minds of people, especially as the changes come so slowly that the difference reported in middle life or old age would be based on a childish memory.

# HITLER IS CROWNED KING OF BLUFFERS

A crown of ridicule has been set upon the Munich putsch by statements made by Hitler showing that he pulled off his beer-cellar revolt assisted by only 15 men armed with pistols. With these he took possession of the hall with an audience of several thousand, overawed Dictator von Kahr, Commander von Lossow and other army and police officers and induced them to pledge themselves to join the coup d'etat and march against Berlin.

These statements were issued through Hitler's counsel and Von Kahr allowed them to be published only with his own explanations on each point. Von Kahr's only comeback on the 15 men's statement is that Hitler bluffed him, telling him he had the hall surrounded by 600 men with machine guns.

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## Ford's Name to Go on Michigan Ballots

Henry Ford's name will be placed on the Michigan Democratic presidential preference ballots in April, James W. Helme, an opponent of Ford in the 1918 senatorial primary campaign, announces. The required number of signatures have been obtained to petitions circulated in Adrian, he said.

Another petition is in circulation in Hudson, the home of Edward Frensdorf, who has taken the initiative to place Ford's name before the voters at the spring primary.

# SHORT ENDS OF WORLD NEWS

GREAT BRITAIN made her first payment on the principal of the $4,600,000,000 debt to the United States treasury on Dec. 15. Twenty-three million dollars were applied to the debt and in addition the second annual semi-annual interest payment of $69,000,000 was made. Payments will extend over a period of 61 years.

Springlike temperature prevailed last week over parts of Canada, dandelions being reported in bloom.

A study of the hazards of gasoline made by the bureau of mines has resulted in the suggestion that all motor gasoline be colored red as a safety measure designed to guard against its being mistaken for water or kerosene.

Senator Hiram Johnson of California will make a personal campaign in Massachusetts, the home state of President Coolidge, for the Republican presidential nomination.

A warning has been issued by the Illinois federal prohibition office that the booze for Christmas trade which is making its appearance in that state, is almost entirely fraudulent and possibly poisonous.

Largest demand for compensation ever made to the Ohio state insurance fund—$200,000 for injury to a finger—met with failure when the state industrial commission turned down the claim of Martin Bauman of Akron, a crude rubber handler, formerly in the employ of a tire firm.

Regular airplane service between Hawaii and the United States requiring 20 hours, should replace within five years the steamship service of five to seven days, says General Mitchell, assistant chief of the army air service, who has been in Honolulu on a tour of inspection.

Drafts of a proposed federal anthracite coal control act and of a compact of states, designed to provide means of regulating the hard coal industry, are being prepared under direction of Governor Pinchot of Pennsylvania, as a result of action by a conference of representatives of six anthracite consuming states in Harrisburg.

V. Vivadou, Inc., New York, manufacturers of face creams, powders and other toilet preparations, have been ordered by the federal trade commission to discontinue certain methods of fixing and maintaining resale prices.

LEO KORETZ, Chicago attorney, is being sought by authorities on the charge of fleecing investors in a lumber and oil scheme to the extent of from $2,000,000 to $5,000,000. His relatives and personal friends have arranged to turn over as a restitution fund $100,000 given to them by Koretz before he disappeared recently.

A group of supporters of Henry Ford, at a meeting in Detroit last week, formed a national Ford-for-President club.

Imprisoned for 10 days in the hollow of a giant oak tree, Harry Comstock, 31, was rescued by Texas sheriff and farmers in Bexar county.

Governor Ritchie of Maryland has declined to set up "coal distribution machinery" in his state in accordance with the plan of Governor Pinchot of Pennsylvania.

Battle against the world-wide opium evil, in which the United States has taken the initiative, has been put into organized form by the council of the League of Nations, which decided recently to convoke two international conferences in Geneva in November of next year.

Charging that he partly tore her tongue from its fastenings while working on her mouth, Ella Dunham of Birmingham, Ala., has filed a suit against Dr. Joe Brown, asking $10,000 damages.

It is not likely that Austria will participate in the Olympic games of 1924 at Paris. The reason is thought to be that German athletes were not invited and also because of the expense.

Four were killed and three injured in Boulder, Colo., last week when an automobile crashed into a bobsled loaded with University of Colorado students, which was speeding over a slippery road hooked behind another automobile.

Prince Youssoupoff, Russian nobleman, has announced that suit would be instituted for the recovery of two Rembrandt paintings now in the hands of Joseph C. Widener, millionaire art collector. The prince fas the original owner of the paintings.

The "curse of the Pharaohs" was recalled last week when it was learned that Howard Carter, in charge of the exploration of the tomb of King Tut, was ill.

SHERMAN A. CUNEO, director of publicity for the prohibition unit and a personal friend of the late President Harding, was found dead on Dec. 12 in his Washington apartment. Escaping gas from a heater in his room was the cause of death.

The Cement Manufacturers' Protective association, which is said to have spent $1,000,000 yearly in exchanging statistics on production, credits and use of cement in this country, has been dissolved in a decree signed by Federal Judge Knox in New York.

German bank notes, mostly in millions and billions, have been driven off the streets of Paris by the police. They were sold chiefly as souvenirs or given as premiums.

The state reception in the White House for the members of the diplomatic corps, sometimes called America's most brilliant social function, was held last week with the President and Mrs. Coolidge receiving nearly 2,000 guests.

A slight decrease in the number of persons employed in the United States on Nov. 30, compared with the number one month previous, was indicated by recent labor department estimates.

Three thousand bandits under the leadership of two notorious chieftains, captured the town of Chaho, China, last week, burning and looting the houses and carrying off the magistrate and education commissioner, two other officials, together with more than 100 residents of the town.

The Pennsylvania system and the Erie railroad have been cited by the railroad labor board for violation of decisions by the board.

The Prohibition party has decided to nominate its own candidates before the Republican and Democratic national conventions have an opportunity to name their standard bearers.

Three men were killed and seven injured when a New York Central switch engine and a gasoline speeder collided six miles west of Laporte, Ind., last week.

Five American destroyers have sailed for Hong Kong in connection with the situation at Canton where Sun Yat Sen, South China leader, recently threatened to seize the customs house.

# JOHNSON OFFICE WILL BE OPENED

## Coolidge Headquarters Also Are to Be Started in Cleveland.

Frank H. Hitchcock, manager of Senator Hiram Johnson's campaign for the Republican presidential nomination, is in Cleveland to pick convention headquarters for the Johnson boom.

Either William M. Butler or James W. Reynolds is expected to perform the same service for President Coolidge's candidacy at the same time. Butler is the newly chosen Coolidge campaign manager.

Both managers are expected to reserve, through the Cleveland convention committee, suites of rooms in the Hollenden hotel, because of its proximity to the auditorium.

Because of charges by certain Johnson boosters that President Coolidge and his political advisers used their influence to send the convention to Cleveland, Colonel Carmi A. Thompson, the convention committee chairman, is doing everything possible to assure the Johnson men that they will be dealt with fairly in Cleveland.

**Johnson Gets Assurance.**

First he sent Senator Frank B. Willis of Ohio to Senator Johnson with a message that the convention committee would make it its particular business to see that some of the best hotel space in Cleveland is allotted to the Johnson headquarters and that nothing would be left undone to insure fair and courteous treatment for the California candidate. Next, he conferred personally with Hitchcock, making a similar pledge.

It is quite likely that present convention campaign headquarters for both Johnson and Coolidge will also be opened in Ohio, probably at Columbus, from which the contest for delegates to the Cleveland convention will be directed.

Former Governor Harry L. Davis of Cleveland said that he expected to be a delegate in the convention, but whether at large or district, he did not know. He declined to say whether he would run as a Coolidge or a Johnson delegate. Davis was a Harding delegate in the 1920 convention.

**May Manage Campaign.**

It was reported that an effort is being made to have Hoke Donithan of Marion, close friend of the late President Harding, appointed Coolidge manager in Ohio instead of Walter F. Brown of Toledo.

Donithan had a conference with William H. Miller, Republican state executive committee chairman. A number of friends of Attorney General Daugherty are said to favor Donithan because Brown joined the Progressives in 1912.

# SLEUTH'S DEATH RECALLS YARNS

## W. A. Pinkerton Took Trail of Famous James Boys' Band.

The recent death in Los Angeles of William Allen Pinkerton, son of the founder of the famous detective agency, recalls to his old-time associates many of the hair raising stories he was wont to relate of his detective exploits.

It was well understood in newspaper offices that whenever "The Eye," as he was familiarly known, sent out word that he had a story, it was sure to be a thriller. Many of William Pinkerton's famous stories concerned his fearsome adventures in pursuit of the James boys and their band in Missouri.

One of Pinkerton's stories dealt with the return to London owners of a priceless Gainsborough, a painting of the Duchess of Devonshire which is now in the J. P. Morgan collection in New York. It is said that Mr. Morgan paid $250,000 for it. Several years after its theft from the Agnew Art Gallery in London, in 1876, Pinkerton was tipped that it was stolen by Adam Worth, an American.

**Picture Is Returned.**

Pinkerton prevailed on Pat Sheedy, a gambler, to offer Worth $15,000 to return the picture. The Agnews were suspicious that Pinkerton might receive a bogus Gainsborough, but finally paid over the money and received the original painting back.

The escape of Eddie Guerin from a French penal colony at Devil's Island, and the subsequent court battle between England and France over Guerin was another favorite Pinkerton tale. He helped engineer Guerin's escape, he said.

One of the most notable traits of "The Eye" recalled by his intimates, was his efforts to lighten the sentences of many of the crooks he captured. He was often insistent that many crooks turn square for keeps.

**"U. S. Criminal Classes."**

It is said that a famous English detective was the unwitting butt of one of Pinkerton's best loved anecdotes. Pinkerton was noted as a first nighter and intimately acquainted with many leaders in the theatrical profession. His downtown office was covered with the autographed photographs of stage celebrities.

On a visit to Pinkerton's office, the English detective remarked:

"I suppose, Mr. Pinkerton, these pictures are fairly representative of the American criminal classes?"

## King Sees Award of Nobel Prizes

Formal presentation of the Nobel prize awards was made last week in the presence of the Swedish king, cabinet ministers, foreign diplomats and representatives of scientific organizations.

Four recipients including William Butler Yeats, winner of the literature prize, took their awards in person. The American minister, Robert W. Bliss received the physics prize in behalf of Professor Robert Andrews Millkin, while the British minister represented Dr. F. G. Banting and Dr. J. J. R. MacLeod, Toronto, joint winners of the prize for medicine.

# NEWS FROM CAPITAL

## What Congress Is Doing

Drastic legislation to curb the alleged "air-tight" monopoly of radio telegraph service and the sale of radio supplies and equipment is likely at this session of congress.

Representative Wallace H. White, Jr., of Maine, said that he will introduce a bill designed to prevent monopolistic control of the radio industry in the United States.

He said that he expected to have the assistance of the Department of Commerce and the Federal Trade commission in drafting the measure as well as suggestions from his house colleagues and a number of radio experts.

White last year introduced the federal radio control bill based on the recommendations of the Washington radio conference convened by Secretary of Commerce Hoover.

This bill, though giving the government sweeping powers to regulate, co-ordinate and control radio agencies throughout the country, did not bestow on the government the power now desired to prosecute trusts or combinations which destroy competition, fix prices and generally exercise a baneful influence over the growing industry.

A break in the senate deadlock over election of a chairman for the interstate commerce committee appeared certain last week.

The insurgents were reported willing to compromise their fight against Senator Albert B. Cummins of Iowa by the election of Senator James Couzens, Republican of Michigan, to the chairmanship.

Legislation for the revision of navigation laws, for control of traffic in the air, and for stabilization of radio service were among the recommendations made by Secretary Hoover in the annual report of the commerce department.

The interstate commerce commission approved a reorganization plan for the Denver & Rio Grande Western railroad involving a securities issue of $132,000,000.

A ruling prohibiting new coal railroad building was reversed by the interstate commerce commission.

President Coolidge would be authorized under a bill introduced by Representative Keller, Democrat, New York, to appoint a committee of seven to determine "with scientific accuracy," what percentage of alcohol makes a beverage intoxicating. The measure is similar to one recently introduced by Senator Spencer, Republican, Missouri.

Assignments given Republicans to committees of the house were approved at a party conference, clearing the way for organization of all standing committees.

The soldiers' bonus bill, vetoed by President Harding was reintroduced by Representative McKenzie, Republican, Illinois, on request of the Republican veterans' bloc.

Re-establishment of the American consulate at New Castle, it was announced, is awaiting exoneration by the British government of Consul Brooks and Vice-Consul Slater.

Commerce department estimated that exports from the United States in November, which were valued at $404,000,000, gave this country a favorable trade balance of $112,000,000.

It was disclosed that the American government is watching developments in the Bergdoll kidnaping case but has found no ground thus far to intercede.

Representative Dickinson, Republican, Iowa, has introduced his bill for the lease of Muscle Shoals to Henry Ford for the manufacture and sale of fertilizer. The bill specifies that the property be operated to produce the maximum output of electric power, all of which not used to manufacture fertilizer would be sold under authority of the federal power commission. The leasing company would be limited to a net profit of 8 per cent.

# JOHNSON SCORES DELEGATE BOOST

## Fight on Southern Gain May Reach Floor at Convention.

Indications are becoming clearer that the Republican national convention may be the scene of a sharp fight over the national committee's action in restoring the delegate strength of southern states in its unexpected revision last week of reapportionment figures.

This trend, first developed during the committee's discussion of the question, became more marked with publication of statements by Senator Johnson of California, a candidate for the presidential nomination, and Chairman John T. Adams of the committee, attacking and defending the action.

**May Be Set Aside.**

While it has not been determined whether the Johnson organization will fight the southern delegate restoration on the floor of the convention, Senator Howell of Nebraska, who opposed the revision at the committee meeting, holds that the reopening of the question was without authority and has expressed the belief that, if brought before the convention, the decision would be set aside.

Senator Johnson, in his statement, characterizes the revision as an act by which "the Republican states are penalized" and the "southern states, where there is no Republican party and where delegations sometimes are a farce and a scandal, are rewarded."

**"Resolution Disregarded."**

"The resolution of the national convention has been disregarded," he declared. "The will of the Republicans of the party flouted."

Chairman Adams, on the other hand, says the revision adds only nine delegates to the 1920 apportionment of the southern states, as compared with 116 for those which went to President Harding, and asserts that the committee's action was a measure of "justice to congressional districts in the South, where the Democratic party refuses a free ballot and an honest count to Republicans, both black and white."

# GUARDS WATCH TUT'S TOMB

## Carter's Foresight Foils Many Schemes to Plunder Sepulchre.

The type of the Egyptian who has made tomb-robbing his profession is praying with might and main these days for one chance to get inside the tomb of Tut-Ankh-Amen.

That is why the Valley of Kings now looks like the fastness of brigands. It is occupied by a guard of Egyptians who are there to protect the tombs against the ambitions of their brothers. They sprawl upon the ground, these swarthy warriors, some wearing bandoliers filled with cartridges, but all carrying very workmanlike rifles.

They arrived in response to an urgent telephone message from Howard Carter asking the Egyptian authorities for a sufficient force to safeguard the tomb of the 300-century-dead monarch, which is now easily accessible to robbers.

The natives in this vicinity, in the Valley of Kings, are fearless and expert tomb-robbers. Their ancestors have been engaged in the hobby of rifling the tombs of kings for nearly 40 centuries, and here they are confronted with a chance that has never before befallen them or their forefathers.

Day by day they have held committee meetings in the villages hereabouts, all kinds of schemes and plans have been devised, fearless exponents of robbery have been selected, dates for the grand assault have been discussed, the division of the booty has been thoroughly debated.

And now Carter has brought in this guard of soldiers, who look like bandits, and another of Egypt's home industries has been stultified.

## Vienna Publishers Seek Relief

Publishers of Vienna newspapers have appealed to the government for relief from the paper trust. They declare they are paying 50 per cent more than before the war for newsprint.

## Shaft Used as Telescope

For the purpose of making some observations of Mars, it has been proposed to make use of an abandoned mine shaft in Chili, which is so located as to render it well suited for the purpose.

# TON OF GOLD COMES TO U. S.

## Argentina Ships Treasure in Burglar-Proof Vault on U. S. Vessel.

Ballasted by a ton of gold, over which swarthy soldiers stood guard day and night, the steamship American Legion arrived in New York with its precious treasure of $5,000,000 in bullion from Buenos Aires. It is the first gold legally to be exported from Argentina since the wartime embargo and steamer officials said the largest consignment ever to pass between the two continents.

The gold, in 20 oaken chests bound with metal and sealed, was shipped by the Argentina National bank for deposit against London drafts to pay the coupons on part of the Argentine external debt. Since the debt is payable in sterling, the gold probably will be exchanged for British pounds, after which it will go into storage to remain until it is minted or rejoins the stream of bullion constantly flowing between the United States and foreign countries.

The removal of the $5,000,000 from the Argentina National bank to the ship was attended by the greatest of precaution. It was rushed through the streets of Buenos Aires accompanied by guards armed with pistols, rifles and swords and hustled into the burglar-proof vaults of the American Legion. The precious cargo was under strict watch throughout the voyage. Upon arrival here similar precautions were taken, the regular police being augmented by armed guards, while the armored trucks that carried the gold to a government sub-treasury were protected by armed men.

## New Tax Collection Legislation Sought

Proposals to ask the next session of the Ohio general assembly to enact legislation relieving county officials from the duty of collecting special assessment for city and village improvements and to change the law relative to the collection of delinquent personal taxes were made by the County Auditors' Association of Ohio.

The auditors point out that the assessment legislation will relieve a situation which, they say, is unfair and uneconomical. The county receives nothing for the collection and the city loses large sums every year.

# LODGE OUTLINES AIMS ON COURT

## Favors Peace Agency, but Insists It Be Divorced From League.

A new statement of his position on the World Court was given out last week by Senator Lodge, Massachusetts, chairman of the foreign relations committee, who declared in favor of a world tribunal if divorced from the League of Nations. The statement was contained in a letter of Nov. 30 by the senator to a constituent.

"It has always been the policy of the United States and very emphatically the policy of the Republican party," said the letter, "to promote in every way possible the settlement of international differences by arbitration and through the medium of arbitral tribunals. We have advocated in the past the establishment of a permanent court of arbitration. I am thoroughly in favor of a World Court but I desire that it should be a true world court and not involved in any way in the League of Nations.

**Likes Hague Foundation.**

"I think such a World Court could be framed and the easiest way as it appears to me, which is a matter of personal opinion, would be to take what has been done at The Hague as a basis and to that add the power to make a permanent court, but I am not in favor of adhering to the protocol unless reservations could be made which would separate the court from the league and make it a genuine World Court. Whether this can be brought about, I do not yet know and cannot tell at this time. You may rest assured, however, that the question will be thoroughly considered by the senate."

**Mentions Peace Record.**

Senator Lodge added that the United States had done much toward world peace, and mentioned the armament conference, and the conventions with Mexico.

"I know of no other nation which has in the same time done as much for the cause of world peace or can show such a record of service to humanity," said Senator Lodge. "If such a nation exists I do not know it, but I know well that the armies of the nations composing the league are today larger than they were before the World war."

## Ancient Traditions of Easter

Brilliant lighting was a feature of the earlier Christmas ritual at Easter, says Hone. The Paschal taper at Westminster Abbey weighed 300 pounds. In the days of Constantine there were general illuminations, of which Canon Evan Daniel writes: "Lofty pillars of wax were set up to burn as torches all over the city, and lamps were lit in all places, so that the night seemed to outshine the sun at noonday."


**MEN** If you have dark eyes or hair or auburn hair, or freckles, or greasy skin and are troubled with acidity, hives, rheumatic or gouty diathesis, or lack self-reliance and manly vigor, and so forth, your body lacks certain necessary ingredients. Our specialized treatment offers real relief at last for your peculiar ailments. Write us fully about yourself and enclose stamp. Globe Laboratories, 321 Main, Jamestown, N. Y.

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# RURAL WELFARE
EDITED BY A. P. SANDLES

## A FINE OLD LADY— Good Judge of Cattle.

It's fine to meet an old lady who can shake hands better than a lot of men. The old lady we have in mind can shake right.

Her son is a breeder of short-horn cattle. He has a big farm and he is making money today. Other breeders are in debt or in bankruptcy, as is the case with the governor of Indiana.

This son took his mother's advice when the big bull boom was on. Other breeders were plunging ahead with their eyes shut. They were paying all kind of prices. This mother told her son to sell to the big boomers and boosters. He did. He sold some animals for $5,000. Recently he bought some of these same animals back for less than $1,000. He has the animals and several thousand dollars to the good. He let the other fellows feed and care for the cattle during the boom and the bust.

Rural Welfare editor visited the farm of this man. We saw his mother, past 70 years old, and talked with her. As a rule we agree to what she said. She knew more about cattle than we did.

He has some 60 head, mostly females. He has them at a reasonable cost price. He can sell every animal ... more than it cost him. That looks like safe business. He has won 100 prize ribbons which he has won at state and county fairs and at the International Live Stock show at Chicago.

The man often acts as judge in the show ring. His decisions are never questioned. Some of the fellows who used to be ahead of him in the breeding game now come to him asking advice how to get on their feet again and start over.

This man gave us all the cider we could drink. He stated that he had taken his mother's advice in the cattle game and had made good right through all the period of depression.

This man has demonstrated what good business methods will do for a farm. Look ahead. Guess right. Learn to know that every hour has its gloom. Every hill has its valley. Good pure-bred sires and dams are a blessing to the farm. They are the foundation stock for future [illegible]. They will pay a profit.

## HOW MUCH GOOD IS IT— Outside Help to Farmer?

How much better off is the farmer for the help he gets from the experiment station, the agricultural college, the extension service, the farm institute and the county agent? There is a lot of things done and said to save the farmer. As a matter of course we pay a big price for all these fads and fancies. It is true that all good things cost money.

Many millions of dollars are spent in the United States every year to help the farmer get away from the old ways of doing things. The old boy has a hard time keeping up with the procession and attending all the committee and club meetings.

Does the farmer get all the good brought out of these things that he pays for? Which of these would he scrap and do without? Here is a good advice from the Pennsylvania Farmer:

"The writer of the second prize letter in our contest on 'The Thing That Paid Best in 1922,' frankly gives credit to the county agent of his county and to the specialist from state college for putting him on the trail of more profits from his farm. This farmer profited by taking advantage of the help which these extension workers could give him. The same sort of assistance is available to every farmer in the state. The members of the exension force are paid from public funds. Farmers are taxed to pay their salaries. No one but the taxpayer is to blame if he doesn't get his money back in service. True, most of the extension men are already overworked, but when farmers are thoroughly 'sold' on their value, it won't be difficult to raise the money to support a sufficient number of trained agricultural advisers."

## WAGES COMING DOWN— Stick to the Farm.

Yes, wages are coming down, especially for women in shop and factory. It is a good time to stick to the farm. Big wages mean nothing if it takes all you make to live and keep in style.

Here is a report just issued which shows which way the winds blow on the wage question. Farm folks are lucky after all:

"A four months' study of wages earned by 60,000 women of this state over 16 years of age and employed in the industries, disclose that half of them received less than $16 a week. One-fourth of them receive less than $12 a week. The highest wages were paid in the tobacco and mercantile industries in New York city and then [illegible] of them received less than [illegible] a week. The survey covered [illegible] in New York and 299 in other parts of the state. Over 2,000 stenographers of New York have organized for better wages, as the result of learning that plasterers are getting $25 a day, while many of the girls get $12 a week. Farm wages are in conspicuous contrast to all. As of Nov. 1 the average wage paid by the month with board was $46.70 and without board $65.95. Many farms are on the market now because no help can be secured."

## ONE NIGHT EACH WEEK— For Wife to Go Out.

How about it, men? Will we have to stand together and head off the women? Are they determined to have things their own way since they have had the right to vote given to them?

Some of these married girls want their own way, and as a rule, they get it. Should we object to these city ladies putting fad notions into the heads of our farm wives and ladies? Is the case serious?

Read what a New York girl has to say about doing as she pleases. Here is what the news reports say about her:

Every married woman should have one night out each week to go where she pleases and do as she pleases.

And every married man should be sent to school on that night to learn how to treat his wife.

That arrangement would bring happiness to every household, in the opinion of Mrs. Grace Grill, prominent club woman. She expressed her views at the art league for women.

Mrs. Grill's address was prompted by the ruling of a judge that married women should not dance outside the home.

"Instead of laying down rules for women, why don't men lay down a few for themselves?" Mrs. Grill asked. "What we need in this day is number of schools where young married men could take lessons in the art of chivalry toward their wives.

"The young married woman is a bright, alert creature who keeps herself up to date. But most of our husbands immediately after marriage drop into a 'don't care' attitude, wear shabby clothes and settle down to slipper stage of life.

"Married men should be sent to school at least one night a week where they could be taught the responsibility of the charge they have taken on themselves. They should be taught to be attentive to their wives.

"The failure of marriage should be laid on the doorstep of the men. Most men hold themselves up as model husbands because they come home and sit around all night.

"Present marriage relations could be made a huge success if our husbands were only more liberal. The young married woman should have one night a week to herself, just as many men take. Let her go where she likes and it will readily be seen that she will be a much happier woman for it."

## WE BEAT THE GIRLS— At the Sunday School.

Sunday school contests often get at high tension. We mean a race for largest attendance. Sometimes this race is between different churches located in different towns. Sometimes between churches in the same town.

The contest we have in mind was in the same church between the men and the women. There was to be a banquet at the expense of the side that lost. The contest was over a period of six weeks. The men had the worst of it and the ladies expected to win. At the same time they were sure if the men lost they would serve a banquet of soup only.

The men decided that they would make a final effort to make the ladies furnish the feed. They sent an invitation to Rural Welfare editor and stated that they wanted us to address the men's Sunday school class on a Sunday morning.

We accepted the invitation. When we arrived in the town we found out about the contest and that we were being used to help beat the girls. It was the last Sunday and the final count was to settle the race.

The men won by two. Mighty close, but the men said it was enough to insure them a good banquet and that they would not have to wash the dishes and ring out the dish rags.

Back of all the contest was not so much the feed as it was a real community spirit and a greater interest in Sunday school and Sabbath worship. We would rather have helped the girls win than to have helped the men, but it is a fact that men need more encouragement to do good than the women.

Why not country churches try these contests? If you have done so, do it again. Keep up the enthusiasm. Sunday school spirit is good for any town or rural district. Do it now.

## CANDY IN ROAD GAME— Costly to Taxpayers.

Ohio is infested with road hogs. So are other states. As a rule these hogs have advertised with big newspapers. This is the soothing syrup and they keep quiet and let the grab game go on.

In Ohio the high cost road material crowd keep several slick fellows hanging around the state highway department office every hour that the offices are open. They ought to pay office rent, but do not.

They buy boxes of candy for the girls in the office. Flowers and theater tickets. They take the girls and the men out to dinner and prove that they are first-class entertainers.

In this way for years they have had their way and the taxpayers have had to pay twice and thrice the price for roads that should have been paid. The dear old farmer taxpayer never knows how he is skinned.

The taxpayer pays for the candy, dinners and show tickets, but he does not get to use them. The smart set do that. These lobbyists are paid big salaries and have a big expense account to put things over and sell high cost road material.

It is time for the folks at home to raise hell. A lot of this rot goes on in every state unless the public has gone to sleep and the road hogs have thing their own way without buying candy.

## DO YOU READ ADS— Often It Will Pay.

Do you read ads in your home paper, the farm paper and in the monthly magazine? Many of these ads are clever and interesting.

Some of the highest salaries are paid to ad writers who know how to attract the attention of the reader and to interest the prospective buyer in certain articles of manufacture.

The new advertising is a big difference over the old style of boosting wares and goods. There must be brains mixed with any good ad these days, or the merchant will not get the results he desires. Why not begin now to read ads and study them and discover, if you can, the main thoughts the ad writers have in mind to interest you. Start by reading the ads in this paper. Stick to it. See if you would write a different ad; if so, why?

Ads must be seasoned with wit and wisdom. Salt and pepper make them taste better. The ad writer has made millionaires out of many merchants. It pays to advertise in the right way. A lot of it goes to waste. It is a big game of brains and cleverness. Salesmanship is a big job.

## GAS FILLING STATIONS— How Long Will They Last?

Like the soda and soft drink shop, the gas filling station has come in great numbers. How long will they last? We often see them in the country. The town and city do not have all of them.

Some of these stations are rest rooms. The traveler and tourist can rest and refresh. Service to customers get business. Gas and oil must be bought to keep the auto going. Clever salesmen know how to please the public.

Millions of dollars are now invested in these gas stations. They have to be almost a thing of beauty or the public will not patronize them. Will the auto and gas wear out the same as the buggy did and as wood did for fuel? What does a look into the future disclose? Think it over.

## FISH AND GAME BOYS— Meet and Eat and Talk.

The fish of the sea, the fowl of the air and the wild game that roams the field and forest help to make up the crowd of living things that inhabit the earth.

Rural Welfare editor accepted an invitation to meet and eat with some 200 sportsmen who are interested in preserving and promoting the fish and game sport of America.

A preacher made a fine talk. He had red blood and was a sportsman at heart. He surprised the boys present. He knew a lot more about fish and fowl and wild game than they dreamed of.

A member of the state legislature told how selfish interests were always at the state capital to oppose any sane and sensible laws that would curb the greed of those who wanted to make a money mill out of all the game and fish and not care about the years to come.

An officer of the state game and fish department was present to tell of the difficulties in the way of enforcement of the law. Dishonest game wardens sometimes got on the payroll. Streams were polluted and poisoned so that fish could not live.

We called attention to the waste of forest lands and the fading away of both bird life and wild game life in many sections of our country. As forests go cyclones come. As the birds go the insect pests and crop enemies flourish.

As we permit the pollution of streams and make public sewers of them and the filth and offal of towns, cities and factories poison the waters that God made pure, the more disease we have to contend with.

As this stream pollution has increased so has rheumatism, the flu, cancer, tuberculosis and Bright's disease. We pay a penalty for our faults and for our neglect and carelessness.

When we depart from natural law and the rule of God man must suffer the consequences. The running stream should not carry poison or tainted water to contaminate our live stock or to give forth obnoxious odors of disease laden gases.

The factory should safeguard the streams which are used in industry. A filtration plant can be established. A new process, which is cheap and efficient, can be installed.

This plan is the use of marl and pulverized limestone, which when rightly used will clear and clean the dirty and filthy water. The law should be firm on insisting that our streams be pure. Not only so that fish can live, but also so that human beings may be more free from disease.

## JUNIORS' BUILDING— At Chicago Stock Show.

The farm boy and girl are making big business sit up and take notice. The International Live Stock Exposition in Chicago in December every year is by far the biggest thing of its kind in the world.

This year there has been erected a large building for the use of the boy and girl club winners who will come from 46 states of the Union to take part in the judging and showing contests.

Fifteen hundred of these juniors have won trips to this Chicago show. This building will be dedicated to young America from the farm.

It is a good part of an education for any person to visit this great show of live stock. There the best breeds in the world may be seen. The junior farm folks will get impressions at this show that will be useful to them through life. Let 'em go. We would like to.

## RESULTS OF HOG TESTS— Read and Heed.

During 1923 there have been many contests in hog growing and pork production. Ton litters have been numerous. Farm papers have given a lot of publicity to feeding and breeding.

Wonderful results have been obtained. Instead of ton litters some of the litters from one mother sow have weighed over a ton and a half. How were these results obtained? The answer gives the soybean another boost.

Here is a bit of news from the Iowa experiment station which will interest our readers:

"Here are some of the results of this year's hog experiments at the Iowa experiment station—

"1—Soybeans in corn to be hogged down are a valuable supplement to the corn ration.

"2—Better results were obtained, however, when tankage was fed with the corn and soys.

"3—Garbage tankage has less value than animal tankage.

"3—Minerals should be fed with soybeans."

## TYPEWRITER MACHINES— Put Women into Jobs.

Fifty years ago the typewriter machine started to do business. It had a hard time to find friends. There was a prejudice against it, the same as against the self-binder when it first entered the harvest field to do the work of several men.

Since the typewriter has been the fashion there has been less interest in good penmanship. The typewriter was a blessing to the poor writer. It also exposed the poor speller. There is a great need today for somebody to invent a typewriter that will spell correctly.

The machine has more speed than the pen. The pen only costs one cent. The typewriter costs $100. The shop and office could hardly get along without this machine now.

The typewriter has given a job to a million girls. It put women into offices and gave them a seat at a desk and a monthly pay check that took them away from housework to fill up the business colleges that are to be found everywhere today. The odd thing about it all is that a great many stenographers and typewriter boys and girls were born on the farm.

Here is a bit of news we read in a journal which shows telltales about the early career of the typewriting machine:

Some amusing incidents occurred when the first typewriters were used.

J. P. Johns, a Texas insurance man and banker, wrote a typewritten letter to one of his agents, who answered as follows:

"Dear Sir:

"I received your communication and will act accordingly.

"There is a matter I would like to speak to you about. I realize, Mr. Johns, that I do not possess the education which you have. However, until your last letter I have always been able to read the writing.

"I do not think it was necessary then, nor will be in the future, to have your letters to me taken to the printers, and set up like a hand bill. I will be able to read your writing and am deeply chagrined to think you thought such a course necessary."

An officer of one of the typewriter manufacturers used a typewritten letter to make a hotel reservation. When he arrived in New York he found no reservation. One of the clerks recollected having thrown away what he supposed was a printed circular.

The typewriter salesman found the price of $125 was a serious barrier to sales. Prospects asked why they should pay $125 for a typewriter when pens could be bought for a cent.

One inventor was unable to convince himself that a typewriter would ever be worth over $5 to anyone. He wasted his talent attempting to produce a machine to sell at that price.

## LEADING LADY— In Public Affairs.

"When a woman gets prominent in public affairs people can not resist wondering how things are running along at home."

When we read this comment we wondered whether some grouch of a man had written it. Perhaps he is a man who ought to be left at home to sweep the floor and wash the dishes.

We say this because there are a lot of men who have no courage, backbone or push in them and the wife who is tied up to such a bunch of humanity is entitled to pity for her poor judgment and misfortune.

## OLD DASH CHURN— Lingers Long in Memory.

The old dash churn has been a useful farm implement. In many places it is still doing duty. A thousand times or more it has been our task to operate the dash churn until mother said the butter had come.

Sweet and sour cream. Scalded cream. Bad cream. Contrary cream. We have run all kinds of milk and cream through that old dash churn. We used to more or less dread the job. Yet now, as we are some years away from it, we feel that we would be glad to shake hands with it once again.

It was quite a trick to "gather" the butter and finish up the job. Often mother would pour in hot water or cold water. In summer time we did not always get the yellow butter. Sometimes it was quite white and almost cooked. Mother used to work over the butter in the bowl with her ladle, and make it into rolls or smaller chunks. She knew just how much salt to sprinkle to give it flavor.

Here is an old-time poem which seems to just fit our case when we were a barefoot boy in a cabin home. We guess it will bring old-time memories back to many of our readers. Read it and tell your friends that you saw it in the Blade.

Here it is:

I stood in the shade of the cellar door,
At the foot of the stairs on the cool, damp floor;
And I worked so hard that it would seem
That to butter I could never change that cream
And my eyes to the bulkhead would longingly turn,
As I pounded away at the old dash churn.

Sometimes I have stood for an hour more
On the cool, damp clay of the cellar floor,
And pounded away with my might and main,
Till my arms would ache and sorely pain,
And I've thought 'twas hard my butter to earn—
As I pounded away at the old dash churn.

I saw the men going out to mow,
As the dasher I plied, now fast, now slow;
Till mother came down and made it hum,
And quickly, then, did the butter come,
And she said, "I wish I could make you learn
The short, quick stroke of the old dash churn."

But times have changed, and I stand no more
On the cool, damp clay of the cellar floor.
In a factory I work, in a city grand,
On a hardwood floor, all day, I stand,
And my feet at night, they ache and burn!
And I wish myself back by the old dash churn.

## WONDERS OF RADIO— Just Being Found Out.

Set your watch by radio. Make the deaf hear. Going some, isn't it? Yes, we read in the Literary Digest that folks have watches that are corrected twice a day by radio waves, just the same as the Western Union Telegraph company sets clocks daily by Washington Observatory time.

The Digest also shows a picture where a number of deaf persons are enjoying a radio concert, with receivers to their ears.

When radio will cast the human voice half way around the world in natural tones, there is good reason why we should be mystified at the wonders of radio. The waves will pass through thick walls of brick and stone or iron and timber and carry the human voice with them.

Radio can guide boats in water. Can discharge bombs in air. In fact we are just beginning to awaken to the possibilities of the radio.

## LET DOG BITE— Blue Sky Burglars.

As a rule we do not have much love for the cross dog. He bit us once upon a time. If he will bite the right persons in the right place, we will sign a license for him to bite.

We want this cross dog to bite every blue-sky agent that calls at the farm home and tries to make a sucker out of the farmer and coax him to pour money into a rathole.

We want this dog to bite every burglar that prowls around a farm home or premises. We want this dog to be a burglar alarm and give warning to the owner of danger. A dog that will do these things can well earn his board and bed.

Some banks now have a watchdog on guard in the banks at night. In fact they get a lower rate of burglar insurance by so doing. Funny, isn't it. A lot of folks who have dogs have nothing a burglar might want.

## Poland Balances Budget

**Poland's budget for 1924 shows a balance, a fact regarded as a distinct step toward financial recuperation. Originally it amounted to $300,000,000, but this amount of revenue being impossible to find, it was cut down to $200,000,000.**

# DARING TO DREAM OF A CHRISTMAS WORLD

**The International Sunday School Lesson for Dec. 23 Is, "The Universal Reign of Christ"— Isaiah 11:1-10; Psa. 2:8.**

BY WILLIAM T. ELLIS

THIS year a traveller in Bible lands must use higher faculties than mere sight and hearing if he is to find a present Christmas message. Hatred, fear, bitter rivalry and flaming resentment, even beyond that of the pre-war days when Turkey ruled in Palestine, are general today. The Zionist issue is a cause of contention; and all sorts of other animosities have become involved in it.

Nevertheless, with the clangor of this ceaseless debate still ringing in my ears, I can by faith discern, beyond the blunderings of the politicians, a vision of the Christmas idea at work in the Christmas Land. At heart, Zionism is but a formulation of the Christmas Hope. It sees a people returning to God and the Land of Faith. The end of persecution and war; the development of an international spiritual leadership; the coming of the long-expected Messiah—these dreams are all inwrought in the best conception of Zionism.

Looking at the solid ranks of allied Christians and Moslems, who combat political Zionism, we envisage the Christmas spirit there also; in the cessation of ancient strife between the crescent and the cross; in the development of religious tolerance; in the enlargement and elevation of political thought; in the widening of individual horizons; and in the emergence of moral and ethical considerations in the discussion of public questions. So beneath all the ferment of Palestine today, there is a real spiritual growth.

### What Means the 22,000?

Looking beyond the narrow borders of the homeland of Jesus, we see that these are dark days for the nations. Nevertheless, beneath the surface of things forces are operating mightily which signify the increasing power of the Christmas spirit. There is scant comfort for the superficial optimist in the present outlook; but the person who looks deeply into conditions finds fundamental reassurance.

What is the significance of the fact that more than 22,000 persons are competing for the Bok Peace Award? Most of them are mindful, it is true, of the money prize; but the nature of the competition is such that nobody can seriously participate who is not first of all deeply concerned for the coming of a new order of life among men in their organized relationships. Beyond the host of actual writers of essays there stand a countless company of men and women, eagerly interested, who hope that some practical plan of peace may be evolved.

These represent the world-wide fellowship of Friends of the Better Day. In every land they may be found. Their presence and power explain much of the political and social unrest of our time. All sorts of experiments are being tried to help bring in the "Peace on earth, among men good-will" of which the angels sang. Beneath the yeasty political and economical situation of this decade we may see working the profound human yearning for a Christmas era on earth.

It takes a form of expression different from that of a more piestistc period; but at heart it is the same. All of the present passion for social justice and for international amity looks toward the fulfillment of the Christmas Hope. Let not the church stand apart from this inheritance that is truly hers.

### Straightening Out Our Thinking.

Church folks are too humble. They let anybody elbow them off the path that is their right. Puffed-up politicians, radical reformers, trifling theorists, all claim right of way for ideas that are really not their own, but are the mere paraphrasing of the Christian Scriptures. Thus, the church has let other agencies run away with the project of world peace, which is her heritage from the Old Testament prophets and from the heralds of her Master's birth. Both the church and the cause of peace suffer because the latter has been so largely orphaned from the true mother.

It is high time that plain words were spoken both to the church and by the church concerning peace on earth, which is the Christmas message. Many persons need to have their thinking on this subject straightened out. Peace is a practicable proposition only when the parties thereto are animated by the Christian spirit. Argentine and Chile had the right idea when they erected the statue of "The Christ of the Andes" as their pledge of a peace made at the feet of Jesus. Nothing short of the all-powerful Spirit of the Saviour who entered a warring world to the music of peace can equip and enable nations to dwell together in concord and good will. This alone is stronger than the war-breeding spirits of national pride, national fear, national greed and national self-interest.

Why is not the church declaring, in season and out, that only as Christ dominates life, can peace prevail? The most practical process of peace is, therefore, the pressing of the personality of Christ upon the peoples and upon the governments. Out upon a theological "liberality" that would give away the Divine Saviour who alone can redeem our world from its distress and despair.

### The "Good Time Coming."

Civilization took a great surge upward as soon as the ancient Roman world began to be permeated with the Gospel of Christ. Then politico-ecclesiasticism, which has since dominated the Near East, obscured the beautiful simplicity of Christian life and faith; and progress was retarded or reversed.

Another push upward and forward is due in our day by a return to the person and teaching of Jesus. Once let the inchoate fermentation of life which characterizes this decade cyrstalize into a pursuit of the will and character of Christ—as it may well do, if the Christian church begins to function adequately—and we shall see another golden era of true brotherhood and real peace that will solve our problems. Such a universal reign of Christ is the only way to universal peace.

Let us insist upon the necessity, **the reality and** the practicability of **this Christian solution of** present problems. Nothing that the politicians or the economists or the sociologists have offered as a way out for the world is half so workable as the old, old method of the Scriptures. "The good time coming" is due only when Christ brings it. Every other plan is but a temporary makeshift to usher in the sway of the Bringer of Peace and Righteousness.

### Behold the Christmas Legions!

It is right and reasonable to consider the couriers of Christ at Christmas. They are the Legions of Light, Heralds of Heaven, the Brotherhood of the Babe.

Of the Bethlehem Angels; of the Shepherds from David's hills; of the Wise Men from the East; of Simeon and Anna we shall learn anew—in song and picture and pageant and all the joyance of the Christmas-tide.

Enlisted in the same company and cause are the makers of the messengers of Christmas—the writers, the illustrators and the providers of the pageantry of this happy festival of love and peace.

Tellers of the story in Sunday school classes, in pulpits, in pageantry, in print, in pictures, on mission fields—these, too, are enrolled in the Christmas Legions.

Millions of parents and teachers and friends are now making ready, and usually at the cost of sacrifice, for the celebration of Christmas by little children. How the Christ of Bethlehem has mastered them!

Statesmen, publicists, educators, editors, preachers and a long line of men and women whose hearts are burdened with the woes of the world—these, too, are toiling, consciously or unconsciously, at the Christmas task, which was begun by prophets, and continued by shepherds, angels, Magi, apostles and disciples throughout the centuries.

On the side of Christmas and Christ today, despite discouraging appearances, are enrolled the triumphant forces of life. Christmas is coming, and coming to stay!

# WRECK CABINET, LABORITE PLAN

**British Opposition Party Decides to Force Early Election.**

The British Labor party has decided on a "constitutional revolt" against the Tory government of Premier Stanley Baldwin. At a meeting the executive committee decided to defeat the Tory government in the house of commons at the first opportunity.

The Laborites agreed to form a cabinet if they succeed in defeating the Tories in commons and are invited by King George to constitute a new government.

It is generally admitted that the Laborites will bring up measures soon after parliament meets next month, which will force Liberal support, thus defeating the Tories.

Such action would result in a vote of "no confidence" and bring about another general election.

All signs point to a Labor government early in 1924. In that connection the Tory press alleges that Tory leaders have been thrown into panic over fear of a Labor cabinet.

# SLAV SANCTUARY RUINS FOUND

**German Scientist Unearths Ancient Temple Relics Near Berlin.**

Ruins of an ancient Slav Sanctuary have been unearthed near Berlin by Dr. Karl Schuchhard, director of the Berlin Museum of Anthropology, which he believes to have been Rethra, the chief temple of the Slavs between the Rivers Elbe and Oder. Suarasici was the name of the god who was worshipped here and the temple was relatively more important than the Delphi of the Greeks.

Rethra stood for several centuries and was destroyed in 1068 and 106[illegible] under the reign of Henry IV. The Bishop of Holberstadt, under orders from the emperor, destroyed the sanctuary. Burchhard was the name of this bishop, and it is still preserved in the folklore of northern Germany. He is supposed to have become immensely rich through plundering the temple, and there is a nursery rhyme which makes an appeal to this ancient bishop to make gifts to children.

Dr. Schuchhard says descriptions of the temple written by the Bishop of Merseburg, who lived about the year 1000, tally with his discoveries and he is confident he has located the lost shrine for which archaeologists have been seeking for generations.

In the Spreewald, near Berlin, the population still retains the customs, dress and language of the ancient Slavs who lived in northern Germany before the Teutons made their appearance, especially all along the Elba.

The favorite stories of Elizabeth Barrett Browning in childhood were Greek stories.

# PUPILS DEFEND OUSTED TEACHER

**Hurl Barrage of 'Hen Fruit' at Fleeing Trustees; Woman Hurt.**

"A fight to the finish—but not with eggs," was the defi hurled by W. H. Hooper, ousted principal of the Willows, Calif., high school, who, still sizzling around his collar from his speedy dismissal by the board of trustees, allows a hint of a smile to play around the corners of his mouth when he recalls the famous "Battle of Eggs."

### Students Return.

Fifty of the 81 students who, in one of the most unusual demonstrations in California's school history, hurled eggs and stones at the board of trustees when the board emerged from the meeting at which it "fired" Hooper, had returned to school. Their parents had apologized for them, but the boys declare that they still "stand pat."

The 31 others were missing in classes.

Hooper says the fight has only started, that he is instituting suit in the superior court for reinstatement.

District Attorney H. W. McGowan agrees that the "thing is not over." He says that he will get at the bottom of this "egg business." And he's going to call in the grand jury.

Hooper has been principal here for two and one-half years. The trouble started when he was placed on trial before the trustees, who charged that Hooper was paying more attentions to his 4000 turkeys on his ranch near here than to his 200 students. The trustees added that he was also making false entries in the school's attendance books.

When the students learned of this, 81 took up eggs in defense of their principal, who is also their football coach and declared to be "a regular guy."

### Many Woodshed Courts.

The 81 packed the trustees' meeting, heckled the speakers and then, just before the meeting adjourned, filed out. When the trustees left they were met with a barrage of eggs and rocks. Mrs. M. A. Fiske, wife of one of the trustees, was struck by one of the rocks. The trustees fled in wild disorder. They were pursued to their homes.

Meanwhile the town is divided. "Boys will be boys," say some. Others are doing their talking in the well known woodshed. Meanwhile, the hens are working overtime to restore the depleted supply.

# GERMAN CHARITY DRIVE APPROVED

**Coolidge Favors Plan for U. S. to Open Purse in Relief Movement.**

President Coolidge not only favors the pending efforts to make possible the flotation by Germany of an international loan to provide for the purchase of foodstuffs, but desires to encourage the attempts of private charity in the United States to relieve the situation of the German people.

The President conferred twice last week with Senator Lenroot, Wisconsin, on the question of German relief, and also is understood to have discussed the situation with Secretary Hoover.

Afterwards Senator Lenroot sent a telegram to A. C. Backus, Milwaukee, chairman of the committee in charge of the German relief campaign in Wisconsin, in which he stated that Mr. Coolidge at a conference with newspapermen had expressed his opinion that it was "very desirable that the private charity that is being organized should go on."


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# DISSOLUTION ORDER SOUGHT

**Inter-Church World Body Seeks to Disband in N. Y. Court.**

A petition and motion for the voluntary dissolution of the Inter-Church World movement of North American was filed in the New York supreme court last week.

The Inter-church World movement was organized eight or nine years ago. The petitioners, who described themselves as a majority of the directors, were the Rev. James M. Speers, John R. Mott, Robert E. Speer, Willard D. Brown, A. W. Harris, W. B. Miller, Fred B. Smith, John A. Marquis, Raymond B. Fosdick, Trevor Arnett and A. W. Armour.

The petition said the corporation was organized for the promotion of charitable and religious purposes as might be accomplished without incorporation as a church or church society. One of its purposes was to make a complete survey of the home and foreign field.

When the directors learned they could not accomplish their objects by the methods the corporation had adopted, they decided to dissolve, the petition said. Accompanying the petition was a long list of members with their addresses.

The petition ends with an answer to a suit against the Inter-church movement, brought by William J. Thompson, for $35,287 alleged to be due him. The answer denies owing this amount and sets up a counter claim for $6,384.

# GERMAN DOCTOR RENEWS YOUTH

**Gland System Is Tame Compared With Serum He Declares.**

Provided one is organically sound, one's youth can be restored, vitality renewed and power recaptured, says Dr. Heyman, German surgeon, who asserts he has discovered a new serum which puts monkey glands in the shade and—in his own words—"constitutes the most momentous advance in medical science of recent years."

Dr. Heyman has been consulting surgeon in the University of Breslau and Leipzig and has spent his life in the study of the glands of the human body.

By blood transfusion and the injection of a serum he avers that youth and vitality can be revivified in both sexes. Heyman's only condition is that the organs of the patient must be healthy.

"I consider my discovery is the key to the problem of perpetual youth," said Dr. Heyman in an interview. "Old age before its time in men and women is due to a lack of certain constituents of the blood and secretions of the body. My treatment can be effected either by transfusion of blood through the veins or by intermuscular injection of the serum. The blood is restored, and youth comes back with all its vitality and power."

Recent statistics show that in India there are 945 females to every 1,000 males.


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When you answer an advertisement, refer to The Weekly Blade.

THURSDAY, DECEMBER 20, 1923

A Christmas card is all the League of Nations gets from Mr. Coolidge.

Americans are great for noise. If they're for a thing they yell and if they're against it they howl.

Lima Beane doesn't believe Mr. Coolidge has thrown his best hat in the ring.

Before the advent of the automobile there wasn't what could be called a popular way of getting killed.

Possibly there are exceptions, but the rule is that when a man is going up he gets an encouraging slap on the back and when he is going down he gets a kick.

There is a strong sentiment in the country favorable to giving the radical group in congress enough rope to hang itself.

Germany has been pretty quiet recently. That country is learning how to sleep on the verge of destruction.

A bonus fight in congress may make things as lively as in the days of the war, when the profiteers were patting the soldiers on the back.

We think everybody likes to worry a little about something.

In Russia the average monthly wage is $6.17. Not enough for extensive Christmas shopping.

Europe ought to know by this time that peace is a better advertisement for a nation than war.

Nothing is gained by argument that the world is growing better with the man who has just been beaten out of thirty cents.

Whales suffer from rheumatism, says a scientist. Probably comes from going out without their overshoes.

Driving a garbage wagon looks like an undesirable job, but just think of the poor judges who have to hear the divorce cases.

Mr. Coolidge prefers having immigrants sorted and the finest ones put at the top of the basket.

Putting Ben Franklin's picture on the new $100 bills will make him a has-Ben for many of us.

Now and then a woman shoots her husband without first looking in the mirror to see if the jury will consider her beautiful.

Our idea is that if the truth were known what the Woman's party leaders really object to is that Adam was created first.

There was much curiosity to know where President Coolidge stood but no surprise to find that he didn't stand on his head.

Again, under prohibition, it is not as easy for a woman to drive a man to drink as in the old days.

There is no political significance in connection with the close of Mammoth Cave. It was non-partisan.

Attention has been called to the fact that 227,378 Iowa people voted against Senator Brookhart. No state ever goes overwhelmingly crazy.

Few things look better in a picture than a good road sandwiched between two slices of pretty scenery.

There is a bit of bookkeeping we all overlook. We fail to keep an accurate record of our many blessings.

Conscience tells us which way to go and bawls us out when we go the other way.

Michigan Democrats have been asking where Mr. Ford stands. As if that made any difference.

One can have an open mind without catching cold. An open mouth must run some risk.

Misery loves company but there is no telling when they will be asking for a divorce.

Keeping prohibition out of politics seems impossible. The wonder is that the weather doesn't get in.

When aliens violate the law to get into America not much can be expected of them after they get in.

France is like the fellow who is head over heels in debt to the grocer and spends his money for a limousine.

Bob Ryder says "the Progressives don't seem to be in any special hurry about progressing anywhere." Maybe they are afraid of Dead Man's Crossing.

Look over the list of statesmen, dead and alive, and see how many good business men you can pick out.

Some wets want congress to say how much is intoxicating. But what they are after is the maximum.

As President, Mr. Coolidge is not in a position to do anything unseemly as a candidate. But he wouldn't, anyhow.

It is rare to find a fat man leaning against anything.

Tragedy follows glory. The grand champion steer sells for more than eight hundred dollars and is killed and cut up into steaks, roasts, boils and soupbones. Personally, we would not like to be a grand champion steer.

It is hard to think of Hiram Johnson as being managed.

We have no statistics on the subject, and haven't tried to keep count, but from what can be observed on the streets more men are marching out of hell under prohibition than are plunging in.

Man makes a name for himself and woman can marry two or three.

People would walk more if walking were a bad habit.

## An Infected World

What Mexico is suffering from is not necessarily a relapse. It is probably an entirely new infection, coming from without. Like the dust of volcanoes and the gases from forest fires, the germs of revolution have been shot into the higher levels of the atmosphere and, upon these mighty winds they have ridden around the world.

The present epidemic of revolution began with Russia. It raged fiercely in Hungary, somewhat mildly in Austria. Germany has had a series of revolutions, beginning with the one that caused the kaiser to take to his heels. She is far from over the disease now. Then there was the revolution in Ireland, followed by a revolution against the revolutionists. Greece has heard the sound of sniping rebels. The "Black Shirts" of Italy carried through a spectacular revolt. A little band of army officers descended upon the grafting politicians of Spain, long the masters of government, and threw them out upon their coat tails. There has been a rising of tribesmen over beyond Jordan. There has been an insurrection in southeastern Brazil. Costa Rica dropped all other concerns one season and went headhunting. China is not so much a country today as she is a civil war.

The natural human impulse seems to be to conduct politics with a bludgeon. A government becomes cruel or blind or crooked. It is easier to crush it than to wait upon the slower forces of decay. Sections draw apart from one another by reason of sentiment or economic maladjustment. The striking of a match starts the flames of warfare. You have views which differ from those of your neighbor. You feel your politics as a stirring faith, and you go forth and kill him. The ins hold selfishly to their offices. The outs yearn for glory and power and the means to live by a minimum of labor—and shortly there is a revolution.

For long periods the Anglo-Saxon gets to believing that he is not as other people and can carry on his political activities in an orderly way. History does not bear him out. He, too, has a record of revolution.

But lately Americans have been rebuked for translating prejudices into floggings. The recent British elections cleaned the markets of the accumulations of spoiled eggs. Violence is politics is no monopoly of any race.

Let us hope that no outbreaks in our own country can be dignified by the name of revolution. But let us not be too confident of our immunity and too cocky about our good temper. When the world is plainly beset with deliriums, delusions, fanaticism and a goodly state of mind all around, it becomes us to be careful, to be watchful, not to take too much for granted.

## Sized Up

If congress has had its ears open for anything else than the jabbering it makes over cheap factional politics it has found out something.

This is that the country is very little interested in the trifling quarrels of representatives. The country understands by instinct that these childish matters have no relations with national needs, national problems, national welfare. So it hasn't cared whether the house succeeded in organizing itself and called the game closed. Indeed, there have been signs that the nation was prepared to count itself ahead if for any reason at all the gushers were capped and weighed down with sandbags, the Congressional Record failed to resume publication and the making of new laws was put over for another season.

Congress has provided unintentionally the means by which it could see itself as others see it. Alas, it cannot profit by it. It doesn't want to behold the portrait that is painted of it by press, by casual comment, by the judgment of the man in the street. It is happy with the smug picture self-painted.

The Scriptures are curiously silent about the existence of a congress in Old Testament times. And yet it is written in the Psalms that "every man at his best state is altogether vanity." Who could have thought of that except a person looking down from a gallery upon men highly pleased with themselves who turned an election of no great moment into a rumpus?

## The Captial Levy

The capital levy, chief plank in the platform of the British Labor party, calls for a steeply graduated tax upon the property of individuals, an exemption being allowed on fortunes of $25,000 and less.

A person having $40,000 would pay $1,250. One with $100,000 would pay $14,000. The man with property valued at $500,000 would have to turn $164,000 over to the government. The owner of $5,000,000 would be required to surrender $2,514,000, or more than half of all he possessed.

The British Labor party proposes the capital levy for the sole purpose of reducing the enormous burden of war costs, insisting that in only this way can the country peaceably bring down the tower of debts and obtain a new start. It points to the alternative of revolution, the way Russia began anew, and an inflation of the currency, the method by which Germany cleared away the war bond issues. Italy, howevr, has instituted a capital levy, not simply for meeting war interest but also for application to current expenses. Austria and Hungary have made use of the capital levy scheme. Last year a capital levy bill was proposed by the Socialist party of Switzerland. At once portable property began to flow out of the country. Gold disappeared from circulation. On referendum, the bill was defeated decisively by a seven-to-one vote.

Many perplexing questions are involved in the capital levy. Property, of course, would have to be classified and a value put upon it. In this country the valuation of the railroads is still no more than estimated, though experts have been working at the job of valuation for many years and have spent nearly $100,000,000. How can a fair levy be made where it is vital not to ruin some particular industry or necessary to protect an already harassed occupation, such as agriculture? A man's business may be worth a good deal to him by reason of his experience. It may be worth nothing in someone's else's hands. Will not a government, making a capital levy, be forced to assess experience—which would be the same as putting a tax on education? Could an industrial nation, such as Britain or America, put a capital levy in force and yet avoid losing enormous wealth by the depression brought upon industry?

The capital levy has been frankly put forth in Britain as a measure of desperation. It is not an easy thing to convince a nation, save in war, that it has reached a stage calling for major operations.

## "Sordid Statecraft"

"The Life and Letters of Walter H. Page" recalls the nearly forgotten incidents connected with the Huerta dictatorship in Mexico.

Madero had been brutally murdered. Huerta had seized the reins of government. A little later the Wilson administration came into office and one of its first duties was to decide whether Huerta should be recognized or not. Mr. Wilson thought it was high time that military and political adventurers in Latin-America should be frowned upon and their trade discouraged. Washington would not recognize Huerta. Great Britain was sounded and "the unequivocal answer was received . . . that the British government would not recognize Huerta, formally or tacitly."

The United States made its policy public. Three weeks later, word came that Britain was about to give Huerta recognition. The only satisfaction given to our state department was that "Great Britain had changed its mind." The inferences drawn were that the pressure of English commercial interests, seeking oil concessions in Mexico, had been too strong for the resistance of the British foreign office. Mr. Page, then ambassador at the Court of St. James, wrote to President Wilson that this affair illustrated "the complete divorce of European politcs from fundamental morals. . . . It's a wretched business, and the sordid level of European statescraft is sad."

European statecraft has not improved since 1913, the year of the Huerta affair. It resorts to trickery upon the plea that its dealings are with tricksters. It ignores treaty provisions or makes use of technical interpretations. There have been several signs of treachery in European diplomacy of the last eighteen months.

It is a somewhat curious fact that Mr. Wilson and his followers who obtained a clear insight into European politics should be so intent now upon trusting the politics of Europe, linking up with it, working with it, accepting it upon the plane of comradeship. The explanation lies in the character of Mr. Wilson. He has been much more a preacher than a student of his fellow humans, more eager to give publicity to his idealism than to grasp realities. We think of Mr. Bryan as having the missionary mind. He has it less than Mr. Wilson. He is not very enthusiastic for the League of Nations. His experience in the state department cooled his faith in the existence of latent morality in European politics.

## How We Came By It

Before this generation of restless Americans was born there were Americans who felt it a duty to marry young and strike out for new lands. There were Americans who felt crowded if neighbors settled within a mile of them. There were people who used any excuse to keep on the move—a crop failure, a shift in politics, the advertisement of town-lot boomers. Horace Greeley was shouting, "Go west, young man," and railroads and canal boats and trains of covered wagons were making the invitation to journey attractive. Restless men mated with restless women. Adventurous manhood linked itself with womanhood that faced hardship zestfully. The explanation for present day restlessness is probably less in jazz music, social activity, automobiles and political agitation than in the laws of heredity.

## The One to Wonder

A boy in Illinois "picked up" the radio message that the explorer MacMillan sent from the polar seas. The boy lives on a farm on the edge of a prosaic town. The explorer, thousands of miles away, exists where the horizon is a rim of ice. Yet, for a few minutes, the two were bound together, as close to each other as men stopping to chat upon the street. The boy will grow up to take such wonders as this as a matter of course. But the explorer will probably never cease to marvel. He has been so placed that the mystery and the miracle of the radio have made themselves as strange to him as if the perfume of roses came sweeping to him over the snows.

# A NATION OF ATHLETES

## *Czechoslovakian Girls All Gymnasts*

BY FRANK G. CARPENTER

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"If strong be the frame of the mother,
Her sons shall make laws for the people."

SUPPOSE the United States should have a great gymnastic awakening. Suppose the care of the body should be the slogan of not only the men but the women as well. Suppose there should spring up over night in our every city and village and even out in the country, clubs of from 50 to 500, every member of which should go into regular athletic training three nights a week, and keep this up week after week, year in and year out. Let the clubs include the grown-ups, and let them begin with children of six years and upward. Let the classes be of various ages, even to men and women of 30 and 40. Let the training be taken conscientiously and regularly, under the best of physical directors, with all the appliances of a first-class gymnasium; and, at the same time, let it be associated with the inculcation of clean living and high thinking along patriotic lines so that the soul to a certain extent, grows with the body. What an effect it would have upon the rank and file of our American nation!

**A Nation of Athletes.**

Well, this is just what is going on and has been going on for a generation or so in Bohemia and Moravia. It has built up a people, which, now that they have regained their independence, are bound to be one of the strongest factors in the world of the future.

The institution which is doing this is known as the Sokol. You have probably heard of its annual meets which take place in the great stadium at Prague every summer where 12,000 women and 15,000 men, delegates from the many societies, go through their gymnastics and drills, like one vast machine, to music composed for the occasion. You may have seen movies of the great army of upstanding, muscular, and almost perfectly formed girls dressed in short blue skirts, white waists and bright red caps, tossing their 24,000 bare arms to the sky, bending their backs toward the earth, swaying this way and that in rhythmic motion or drilling, their 24,000 black-stockinged legs rising and falling as one to the strains of the band. You may have seen the 15,000 men bare to the waist or clad in bright red shirts and faun-colored shirts, marching through their myriad evolutions, their hard muscles playing under their skins of velvety rose. You may have seen also the athletic feats of the individuals and the classes. All this is wonderful as one of the great sport shows of the world, but after all it is only a show. What I want you to see is the Sokol as it works every day and every week the year through, throughout the republic.

**With the Sokol Girls.**

It is not difficult to see, and if you come with me, you will find it a good sight for sore eyes. There are Sokol societies in every city, town, village and district of the state of Bohemia. They are to be found in every ward of the cities, and there are 26 here in Prague. In the smaller societies, where the accommodations are hardly sufficient, the men go through their exercises on three days of the week and the three other days are left for the women. In some of the larger halls like the one we shall visit, the accommodations are such that the men and women may be exercising in different rooms at the same time, and we shall be able to see both sexes at work. This section has 360 girl members. They are of all ages from six to 36 or more and they are divided into classes, those under 14 working from 6 to 7 o'clock in the evening, those from 14 to 18 from 7 to 8, and the older ones from 8 until 9.

The building is large and is devoted entirely to gymnasiums of one kind or another. There is a lecture hall where the seats can be removed so that it can be used for athletic drills, and there is great room after room fitted up with horizontal and parallel bars, flying rings, leather horses over which the girls jump from a springing board, dumbbells and Indian clubs, and every gymnastic apparatus for running, jumping, hurdling, and playing games that will develop the body.

**One Hundred Bohemian Beauties**

The hour we choose is from 8 until 9 o'clock and we go to the hall without notice. Entering the lobby, we are introduced to a leader of one of the sections, a girl of 18, who has been a member of the Sokol since she was six. She is a beauty, a trifle short, but as straight as one of the poles used for vaulting the cross bar in the gymnasium. She is as plump as a partridge, and as graceful as Atalanta in her race for the apple of gold. Her face is fair, her hair blonde, and her eyes as blue as the Bohemian sky. Her bare arms and neck show no rolls of fat; she seems to walk on her toes, and to be made of steel springs from the head to the heel. She wears black bloomers and stockings with a short sleeved waist of white embroidered in red at the throat, the shoulders and down the front. She once spent three months in London and speaks English with a lisp fairly well.

Our guide takes us through the building, and we sit down with her in the gallery, below which more than 100 young girls are going through all sorts of exercises. It is an interesting sight. Most of the girls are dressed as our guide whom I have described, but not a few are without stockings, and their rosy bare calves show from ankle to knee. They are working in classes or sections and the drills are so ordered that each class goes through the same fixed number of gymnastics during the evening. They work in drills with Indian clubs and setting-up exercises; they fly from the floor to the ceiling, grasping the two rings in their hands, while their hard-muscled bare arms glisten under the electric light, and they run up the springing board and vault over tables four feet in width and do a dozen other things, every girl taking her share of each kind of exercise during the evening.

The exercises change every 10 minutes, and they have a half dozen or so different ones during the hour, which bring into play every muscle. It is no dilletante exercise either. It is hard work from start to finish, and fat girls and lean girls, tall girls and short girls must all do the same. During the evening I kept watch to find out the shirks and the weaklings, but it seemed to me that every one was enthusiastic; and the muscles of all were such that I am sure they could well defend themselves in case of attack.

**With Indian Clubs.**

After the close of this session, before the women of 25 and 39 came on, I saw 100 of these same girls practice a drill in the hall with Indian clubs tipped with incandescent electric lights. The room was in darkness with this exception, and the motions were to music, especially composed for this drill and played by the composer on the piano. The lights were of different colors, and the whole was an exhibition wonderfully graceful. They expect to perform the same drill at a national exhibition a few months from now.

As I looked at these girls I thought of the similar drills and gymnastics which were going on at this same hour all over this new republic and I could not help but think of the effect on the nation.

These girls come from every class of society. Some are department store clerks, some stenographers and typists, and some walk on carpets and belong to the rich. But the atmosphere is that of a perfect democracy. They mix and work together, and, although there is order throughout, the best of good feeling seems to prevail. My guide told me she knew nearly all the girls in the room, although she could not call them by name.

And just here I want to say a word about the women of this new republic as I have seen them on this flying trip through the country. I cannot pretend to judge but I only give my impressions. They are beautiful and womanly, and withal free from some of the weaknesses of the girls of our American cities. There is practically no use of the lip-stick, the powder puff or the rouge pot. Prague is almost as big as Boston and almost half again as large as the city of Washington. Nevertheless, in one afternoon you will see more powder and paint on Washington street, that ancient cow-path of New England, and on "F" street in our national capital, than you could collect here if you scraped the faces of the Prague girls from one year's end to the other.

**An Educated People.**

According to the new constitution of Czechoslovakia, both women and men have the right to vote. There are 11 women members in the house and two in the senate, but I am told that the small representation in the latter body is due to the fact that to be elected to the senate one must be 45 years of age and few of the women wish to acknowledge they have reached two score and five.

As to voting here, there is no need of a literary test. As far as Bohemia and Moravia are concerned, every one can read and write, and the standard of education is above that of almost every country of the world. There are practically no illiterates, although it is quite different in Slovakio. The new republic has about 2,000,000 pupils in the schools. It has more than 15,000 schools and universities, schools for women, and schools for men. There are 23,000 students in the universities of Prague alone. Since the organization of the government 3,000 new schools have been established in Slovakia including many for adults, and everything is being done to bring the educational standing of that region even with that of the rest of the republic.

The boys and girls feel their responsibility as members of the new nation. They know they will have an equal chance from now on and soon everyone, like our American youth, will expect to be president some day. In this they have the example of the great heroes of the revolution, Dr. Edward Benes, to whom I have already referred as the Thomas Jefferson of Czechoslovakia, left the farm at the age of 12 and worked his way through the University to international fame, and President Masaryk was born poor and apprenticed to a blacksmith. Nevertheless, he became one of the greatest scholars of Central Europe, and is now revered as the George Washington of the republic.

**Tycho Brahe and His Golden Nose.**

I am surprised at the extent of the libraries of this country. It has about 5,000, and the volumes in them are several millions. I visited one library here in Prague which has half a million books, some of which date back to the Middle Ages. It has illuminated manuscripts of parchments in colors, which are among the oldest known, and a great room full of globes, some of which date back to the beginning of modern astronomy and of geography. I looked at one globe for instance, which was taller than I am and on which California is represented as an island, separated by the Red Sea or Red Gulf from the mainland of the Pacific side of our continent.

It was in this same university that Tycho Brahe, the famous astronomer, taught, and in a chapel of one of the churches is a tomb and monument of him. The latter is an image of the great astronomer with lines marked about the face showing where he had a gold nose put on, the one the Lord gave him having been lost in a ruel. I confess I didn't know much about Tycho, but you will remember he is referred to in Hudibras, that caustic poem written by Samuel Butler:

"In mathemeatics he was greater
Than Tycho Brahe or Era Prater.
He could distinguish and divide
A hair 'twixt south and southwest side.
And wisely tell what hour o' day
The clock does strike by algebra.
He knew what's what, and that's as high
As metaphysic wit can fly."

It was in another university here that John Huss taught. He was one of the world's greatest heretics. His followers rejected all Roman ceremonials and away back in the 15th century they had women preachers. Their religion was based largely on the command of Huss, which was:

"Seek the truth, hear the truth, learn the truth, love the truth, speak the truth, hold to the truth, defend the truth even to death."

They burned Huss at the stake on account of his religion, and in my motor ride through the country I saw at Kolin a statue representing the famous martyr in flames. The university in which Huss taught was one of the oldest in Europe. He tried to limit the privileges of the foreign students there, whereupon 2,000 German students seceded and with some of the professors went off and established the University of Leipsig.

**In the Students' Colonies.**

Today the universities of Prague are open to all the world and they have become the great center of education of the Slav races. There are altogether 23,000 students in the several colleges and among them are great numbers from Russia, Bulgaria, Jugo-Slavia and Poland. They came in by hordes when the new republic was established, and in such numbers that they could not be accommodated. They slept in the parks, at the railway stations, and on the tables of the coffee houses after closing hours. The city did what it could. It gave up its gymnasiums and university halls to them, using some of the furniture left by the Red Cross. The students slept two in a bed, but more and more came, and the people were in despair.

Then it was decided that the students should build houses for themselves. The city contributed the site and the government pledged 4,000,600 kronen to start the work. Dr. Masaryk give 1,500,000 kronen from the fund given him by the nation as a birthday present on his 70th anniversary, and Alice Masaryk, his daughter, and others helped.

On the first day that the colony was to begin building, 800 men and women students came to the front and offered to work, and during the construction more than 1,500 took part. They dug the foundations and did all the rough labor. The girls established a kitchen to feed the boys, and within a short time they had a gang of university men doings things they would have thought below their dignity before. Every man who worked four hours got his meals free, and no one is given a room in the colony who has not worked 300 hours or will agree to work that much in the development of the institution. Some of the students today have 700 hours to their credit.

It was a curiosity to the people of Prague to see the intellectuals doing manual labor, and thousands came to watch them work. The students charged entrance fees and they sold stones and bricks as souvenirs, realizing 50,000 kronen the first day. All this work was done under skilled overseers and mechanics, and the result is a collection of buildings that is now accommodating about 700 students. One building, devoted to women, has 54 inmates.

Since this visit to the colony I have gone through the Students' Home, an institution established by the Y. M. C. A. of the United States and the Ohio State University. Many of our colleges are now giving money to help the poor students of other countries. Yale is supporting a college in China. Princeton, I believe, does something of the same kind at Peking, and Ohio State students are iterested in this home here, to which they contribute $3,500 every year.

The colony is for rooming only. The Home is a sort of clubhouse meeting place and cafeteria, where meals are furnished to students at what is practically cost. The house is patronized by something like 6,000 boys and girls during the school year; and it is now serving several thousand lunches and about 1,500 dinners. The lunches each cost three and one-half kronen, which just now means about 11 cents, and the dinner costs three kronen, a cent or so less. The meals are all practically the same, consisting of meat, bread, vegetables and coffee, but the luncheons are the most popular, for most of the students can eat but one meal a day, in addition to the coffee and rolls they have for breakfast and supper. This is no deprivation for most of them, for they would not feed better at home.

The house has an auditorium where lectures are given, and a social hall. It has reading rooms where the boys come to study, for many of them cannot afford light or heat for their rooms. The club is governed by a counsel, one delegate being elected for each 200 students, in such a way that every nationality and faction is represented on the governing board. Both women and men belong to this home and the two sexes come together in the social hall.

**Twenty-Three Nationalities.**

The students who frequent this institution belong to 23 different nationalities. They are of course Czechs, Moravians and Slovakians, but there are also Ukranians, Ruthenians, Bulgarians, Russians, and a great many Jews. As a rule the different nationalities get along well. The only quarrel that has occurred up to the present was between the Magyars and Slovaks. The Magyars had sung a song in public which the Slovaks said was immoral. It took a students' court trial to settle it, but the verdict was in favor of the Magyars, who showed that the Slovaks did not rightly interpret the song.

The head of the woman student body is a tall fine looking Czech, a graduate of Vassar of the class of 1922, named Julia Mistowkova. I asked her how she liked that college. She replied:

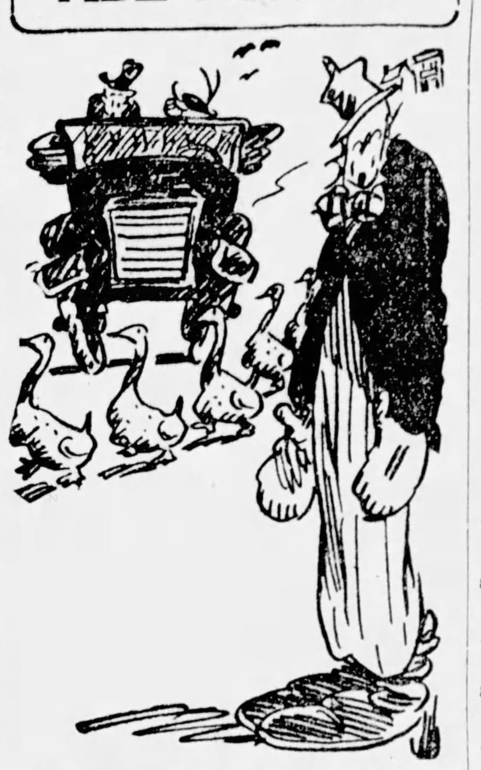
"I just love Vassar, and the best I could wish for every Czechoslovak girl is that she might go there to school."

## Sokol Society Gymnastic Demonstration

—Copyright, Carpenter's World Travels.

EVERY city, village and country district of Czechoslovakia has its Sokol society, through which boys and girls begin physical training at the age of six years. Delegates from the societies hold an annual meet at Prague, in which 30,000 men and women take part.

## ABE MARTIN



Th' automobile is a big help t' th' bandit in more ways than one. Fer instance, when he shoots a cashier ever'buddy thinks it's a tire.

It seems like th' only way t' reach a ripe an' peaceful ole age is jest t' be downright an' everlastin'ly worthless.

## Rippling Rhymes
BY WALT MASON

### Pomp and Circumstance

I USED to have a haughty bearing, with idle pride my bosom burned, when to the village bank repairing with groats and kopecks I had earned. I wished that all who might behold me would think me an important lad, and I believed they had enrolled me among the pillars of the grad. But often, as I plowed my acres, or swung the ax or plied the flail, I wondered why all kinds of fakers were always camping on my trail. The agents for gold bricks were ever pursuing me from crib to byre, and making frenzied, fierce endeavor to sell me junk I don't desire. And so I asked my gentle pastor, a man of wisdom deep and wide, why closer than a mustard plaster the fakers trotted by my side. "There's nothing like an humble bearing," the parson said, "for dodging grief; you journey forth, ornately wearing the gawds and feathers of a chief. To all the thorpe you're advertising that you are loaded down with kale; and is it then, my friend, surprising, that fakers camp upon your trail?" Now meekly to the bank I toddle, and I'm not bothered as I go; no agent springs the latest model in stoves for burning ice and snow.

Copyright, 1923, George Matthew Adams.

## JUST FOLKS
BY EDGAR A. GUEST

### Approaching Christmas

Last night at eight o'clock he said,
"I think it's time to go to bed."
And putting down his book, he went
Without the fuss of being sent.
And then I smiled, and understood
That he had started being good.

He placed his garments on a chair,
His knickers neatly folded there,
His shoes and stockings smiled at us,
As if to say: "The morning fuss
Of dressing will no longer be;
He's started being orderly."

I chuckled as I turned my head
To watch him sleeping in his bed.
A wondrous change had taken place—
Our boy had washed his hands and face!
Boys very seldom think, I said,
To wash before they go to bed.

We have a model boy today,
With Christmas shining down the way.
Cynics ma call this youthful guile,
But I behold it with a smile.
For once, just like that roguish elf,
I played at being good myself.

Suppose there were no Christmas day,
No gifts for which to dream and pray,
No sweet rewards for conduct fair,
Our lives would then be bleak and bare,
We should grow old and never see
How very good our boys can be.

(Copyright, 1923, by Edgar A. Guest)

## Japan Erects Only Temporary Buildings

Officials place the toll of death resulting from Japan's earthquake and fire of September 1 at approximately 150,000. The material losses are estimated at anywhere from four billion to 10 billion yen. The cost of reconstruction cannot be accurately estimated, as government decision is awaited on plans under consideration.

Small buildings are springing up everywhere. There is neither money nor material enough at hand or obtainable at present to start reconstruction on a grand scale. Permits are not being issued for buildings that are to stand for more than five years and both foreign and Japanese companies that wish to rebuild are being told they must await the final decision of the government on plans for rebuilding the devastated cities.

## VARIETIES

Florida was bought from Spain in 1819.

Co-education has existed in Turkey since 1914.

Excavators found a copper chariot in Egypt recently.

Ice cream was introduced into France about 1550.

Boston is the largest fishing port in the United States.

A drop of rain cannot fall faster than 26 feet a second.

Great fires occurred in Chicago 1871 and in Boston, 1872.

The Eskimos have no vegetable food, except a few berries.

All the cats mummified in Egyptian tombs have red hair.

The eggs of butterflies are often striking in shape and color.

Shaminism is the religion of the Eskimos of North America.

The age of domesticating birds as pets is lost in antiquity.

The word Eskimo is an Indian one, meaning raw-flesh eaters.

Everest, in the Himlayas, is called the highest mountain the world.

Auguste Edouart was the world's greatest master of the silhouette.

In France paper is used for making windows in hot house frames.

One-half of the world's supply of gold is now in American vaults.

Rodolfo Gaona, famous Mexican bull fighter, has gone to Spain.

Only 15 states definitely forbid marriage between divergent races.

Paderewski has seven parrots and a big white cockatoo in his home.

Mauna Loa, on the island of Hawaii, rises 13,630 feet above the sea.

Emerson, the essayist, descended from eight generations of clergymen.

Three women in the United States are insured for more than $1,000,000 each.

French styles appear in Constantinople almost as soon as they do in Paris.

Lafayette visited America in 1824-1825, and was received with enthusiasm.

Schools are being established in all Indian villages in the Mexican republic.

Indians used the stomach of a buffalo for a bag in which to boil their dinner.

The rats of England are costing the nation about $300,000,000 annually.

Originally a bed consisted of merely a hollowed-out place in the ground.

Sugar producers in Mexico have asked government protection for the industry.

A Turk must secure permission of his first wife before he may take a second.

The people of the United States spend $200,000,000 a year for confectionery.

An elephant cannot see an object outlined against the sky at more than 30 yards.

Between Samoa and New Zealand runs a submarine mountain range 1,500 miles long.

There were 383,220 marriages in France last year as compared with 27,684 divorces.

A volcanic eruption is caused by the huge masses of steam generated under the volcano.

All rocks can be melted into liquids and at higher temperatures they become gases.

For the first quarter of 1923 Florida led the south in per capita building operations.

In Hungary women have municipal suffrage, but are not eligible for election to public office.

Greenland is moving westward 20 yards a year, according to Colonel P. Jensen, Danish scientist.

A belief common in Japan is that to live long, one should sleep with the head pointing due north.

Russia has more illiterates and at the same time more bookshops, than any other country in Europe.

The consumption of timber in the mines of the United States has practically doubled within the last 20 years.

The population of the Philippine islands has increased from 700,000 to 10,000,000 or more than 14-fold since 1591.

Sixty-six vessels for one shipping company in the same number of years is the record of a Clyde ship building yard.

True yams are entirely distinct from sweet potatoes and are much like the Irish potato in composition and food value.

In Belgium the trade union restrictions on apprenticeship bar women from the hairdressing and printing trades.

A measure making women eligible for jury duty in Connecticut has again been rejected by the legislature of that state.

The latest circular saw is a disc of paper which, driven at high speed, cuts through a plank of wood as easily as a steel blade.

Out of 754 applicants for vaccine tion treatment against rabies at the Pasteur Institute of Paris last year there was not a single mortality.

Airplane service in the interior of Alaska has cut the time to make the trip from Fairbanks to Livengood from 50 hours by trail to 50 minutes.

A fossil alligator so like living Chinese alligators that it is believed to be an ancestral form of the latter has recently been found near Agate, Neb.

Bronze, the only tool metal known to our ancestors of 8,000 years ago, was invented independently in the near east and by the Peruvian Indians.

Iceland is using refrigeration this year for the first time in her history in the exportation of large quantities of mutton, formerly salted and barreled.

A New York woman who has been an extensive traveler has her room papered entirely with pictorial post cards depicting scenes she has visited.

At one of the largest watch factories in the world 50 loaves of new bread are used up each working day for clearing the delicate parts of watches.

One veteran worker in a lace factory in Nottingham has a record of having made more than 1,000,000 pairs of lace curtains during his 45 years of service.

Increased prevalence of malaria in Russia in recent years has been attributed in part to a change of climate resulting in warmer weather in northern Russia.

# HOUSEHOLD and CHILDREN

## THEIR BEST GIFT

BY MARTHA HOLDEN

A LITTLE SPRAY of holly clung to the frayed curtain in the front door of a cottage home of four rooms. This tiny green and red combination was all that the cottage contributed to the Christmas decorations adorning the homes in that block. The little cottage looked out of place among the bigger houses in the street. It was unpainted and [illegible] it was the home [illegible] who lived in it. [illegible] the most of all, [illegible]ottaged. The other [illegible]er, were not owned [illegible] but the old man [illegible] lived within, both [illegible] no debts.

[illegible]mas morning and all [illegible] merry. In the [illegible] children, warm[illegible] sweaters and mittens, [illegible] new sleds. Ruddy [illegible] with joy as the young[illegible] told what Santa Claus [illegible] to them. The old [illegible] window recalled memories of long ago.

[illegible] laden with packages [illegible] the house. Here and there a figure, loaded with gaily decorated tissue paper parcels, [illegible] through the snow. In the windows of the different homes could be seen tinseled Christmas trees and from the interiors of these homes could be heard the merry prattle of children surrounded by the playthings Santa Claus had left under the trees for them.

Inside the cottage where the old people sat there was nothing to signify that it was Christmas—nothing except the tiny bit of holly. There were no children to add to the happiness of the day. There was no pile of good things to eat in the kitchen. There was no turkey slowly browning in the oven for the big Christmas dinner. There was only the old man and his wife, all alone, but glad [illegible] together.

For fifty years they had been together on Christmas day, ever since [illegible] Christmas when a happy wedding party had celebrated their marriage. For fifty years they had [illegible] the approach of Christmas [illegible] holiday joys. Happy children [illegible] gathered in their homes [illegible] was long gone. And the [illegible] his wife had exchanged [illegible] with tears of joy in their [illegible] had worked long and [illegible] life. Money did not [illegible] to them. But they always [illegible] enough of it to give their [illegible] a wonderful time at Christmas.

[illegible] the children left home [illegible] to maturity to go into [illegible] their own. Then Christmas did not seem so merry. But [illegible]children came and the an[illegible] were renewed in the [illegible] more the old couple [illegible] of little feet running [illegible] bedroom to the big tree [illegible] parlor to see what Santa had brought them. Once more Santa [illegible] the old chimney to make the hearts of the little children happy.

The years passed by. The children [illegible] all but one son who had wandered away into another part of the world. The grandchildren became young men and women and the old man and his wife were forgotten. Last Christmas had been a lonely Christmas but apparently this one would be more lonely than ever. Last year the couple had exchanged a few presents with each other. This year there was no money.

The wolf had howled at the cottage door for some time. The husband was too infirm to work. The wife found that it was all she could do to get her housework done. The savings account in the bank grew slim. Then it vanished entirely. But the old man and his wife would not ask for charity. They were too proud. There was a little food in the house. When it was gone they would—well they would just die. There wasn't much use to live any longer. They were useless to the world, they thought. Death would bring peace and end the long struggle. With no friends and no money death would be welcome.

All day long they sat at the window. They couldn't have Christmas in their home but they could obtain a little joy watching the Christmas of others more fortunate. Twilight drew its shadows down over the street and the little home. Lights appeared in the other houses. Christmas trees were illuminated. The old couple feasted their eyes on the spectacle. They would watch a little longer before retiring. On the morrow another Christmas would be history. Long before another Christmas they would be with their Maker.

Then footsteps were heard on the porch. There was a vigorous knock on the door. The spray of holly fell from its lonely perch on the curtain. The door opened with a rush as a big man strode into the room. He ran to the old lady and embraced her. He nearly crushed the fingers of the old man with his hearty handclasp.

The big man was John, home for the first time in years. It was John, the prodigal son, the one who had gone away to the far corners of the earth, who had missed many Christmas days in the old home, but who was back with his parents on this the last Christmas they expected to enjoy. The lamp was lighted and father and mother quivered with joy as they gazed long and lovingly into the face of their only living child.

It did not take long for John to discover the circumstances in which his aged parents were living. It did not take him long to rush out of the house to summon an auto which was waiting at the curb down the street. It did not take him long to carry in many packages until they were piled so high the little room seemed stuffed to its capacity.

Many tears were shed in the little home that night, but they were tears of joy. There were explanations of how John had been cut off from communication with his family for so long. When he finally returned to the country a few days before Christmas he heard from one of his nephews that his parents were still living, and the speeding train had borne him swiftly to the old town and the old home. He was here again with them, late but not too late.

Sleep did not come easily that night to the old couple. They couldn't sleep, they were so happy because John, their son, was in the other room. It might not be their last Christmas after all. They might be together next year as they had always been together throughout life. They were old, but John was going to take care of them. They need not ask for charity and they need not starve. They could live a little while longer, possibly till another Christmas, and John could live with them. He was the best gift of all in the world that anyone could have received on this Christmas day.

## Helpful Hints for Hustling Housewives

Gem pans are fine for baking individual omelets. Serve the omelet on pieces of toast.

White window sashes that have become soiled will look quite refreshed if painted green on one side and left white on the other.

Faded lingerie ribbons can easily be tinted their original color and pressed while damp.

Grease stains on marble can be easily removed by covering the spot with a paste of Fuller's earth and water and allowing it to remain for two days.

If there are any muffins left over from supper they can be split, toasted and buttered for breakfast.

## To Make Meat Tender

One way to make a tough piece of meat tender is to sear it on all sides in a hot pan or to plunge it in boiling water. The meat is then put in a covered container with little water and simmered, not boiled, until it is tender.

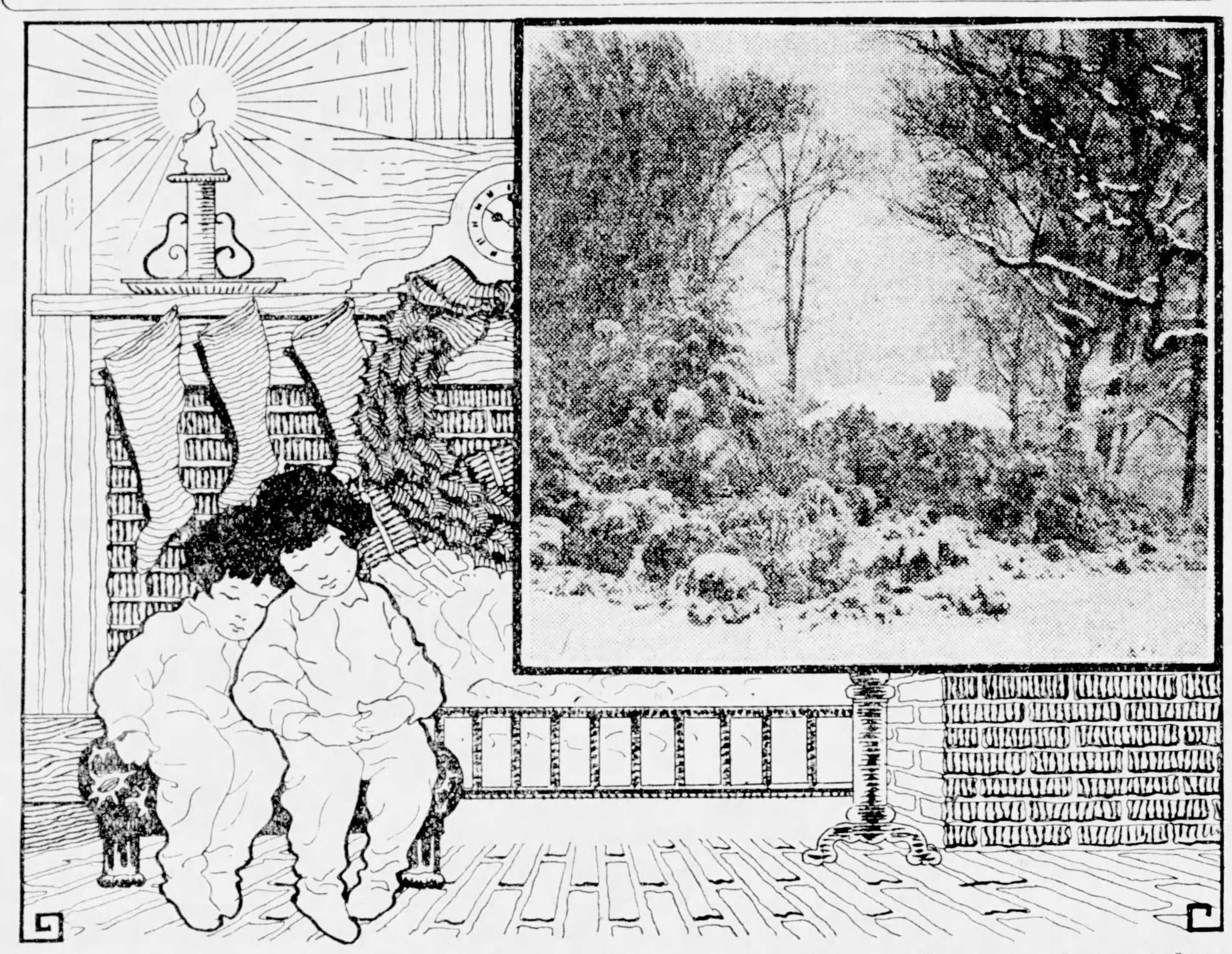
Another way to make meat tender is to immerse it and let it stand for several hours in a mixture of salad oil and vinegar before cooking, using two parts of oil to one of vinegar.

A third method is to cook it in tomato juice instead of water.

A fourth is to grind it and add a small quantity of fat, as in making hamburger steak.

Perhaps the best way of all is cook it in a pressure cooker. This takes from one to one and three-quarter hours under 10 pounds pressure, according to the size and toughness of the cut of meat.

## Maybe Santa Claus Will Awaken Them



THERE they are, the little dears. Outside the snow hides a brown and dead world warm and snug under a blanket of pure white. The little house nestles in a wonderful world of glistening white, winter's garb for Mother Nature during the chilly months. Inside the two little watchers are overcome by sleep as they sit, clad in their nighties, during their Christmas eve vigil by the fireplace.

They wanted so much to see Santa Claus when he crept down the chimney to fill their stockings with the things they desire more than anything in the world. And so they crept from their warm beds and found a place of observation beside the fireplace. Drowsiness overcame them and now they are in the land of Nod. Will they hear the sound of reindeer hoofs on the snow-covered roof? Maybe not, but in any event they will wake up finally and find their stockings filled to the overflowing. It will be a merry Christmas for them.

And we hope all of you in the Blade family will have a Merry Christmas and a Happy New Year.

## Aunt Martha Says—

Merry Christmas! Smile and keep your tears concealed until the bills flow in.

Some movie stars must get married so they can sue for divorce later.

Mental attitude is something a wife has that her husband is afraid of when he comes home late for dinner.

Difference between lunch and luncheon is that the chocolate in the former contains no marshmallow like the chocolate in the latter.

Women will never make soldiers. They would have to powder their faces before going over the top to meet the enemy.

Alarm clocks are not easy bosses. When they call you must answer.

## MERRY-GO-ROUND

No trumpet blast profaned
The hour in which the Prince of Peace was born;
No bloody streamlet stained
Earth's silver rivers on that sacred morn.
—Bryant.

### A CHRISTMAS STORY

So long ago that many of you will not know anything about it, customs were very much different from what they are now, and to many of you may seem barbarous. But there may be some who can verify this story by having had similar experiences.

To me it seems as if it were away back in the misty ages of a past century that we youngsters always looked forward to the night before Christmas with a sort of dread, it being the custom in the community in which we lived to have what Pennsylvania Dutch called a belsnickle, who would dress up in some hideous or fantastic costume, go round from house to house among the neighbors and scare the youngsters so that for many days many of us would look out the door after dark, before venturing forth.

The one I remember best and am going to write about, looked to me like a great big hideous giant, with a rod that to my frightened eyes looked as if it was 12 or 15 feet long. It seemed as though he could reach into every corner of the house, under chairs, under the couch, behind our parents, everywhere we were hidden, and hit us without even turning around.

I was only four or five years old then, but that is one incident of my childhood I will never forget. I saw him hold something out to my father and when he reached for it the hideous thing hit him, what I thought was an awful blow. I remember I was furious and no coaxing could induce us youngsters to leave our hiding places.

When he finished lambasting the older ones he threw, what seemed to me, a bushel of nuts of all kinds on the floor and departed. Then he closed the door and disappeared into the night to go to some other house and repeat the performance. I was 10 years old before I knew that belsnickle was only a neighbor man and not some nocturnal visitor from another world.

But the most hideous specter I ever saw was my own father. It was like this: Some of our neighbors had boys who got into the habit of running around nights and no kind of ghost story could dissuade them. So our neighbors and my father decided something had to be done, as they did not want me and my older brother to get into the same bad way.

By agreement with his neighbors, my father started to rig himself out for the purpose of scaring the boys out of a year's growth. First, he took the skeleton of a beef head with the horns and teeth still intact, and a buffalo robe with tail and legs attached. He fastened this to the head in such a way that it could not pull off, and then fastened a tallow candle into the head to make it appear as if it had eyes of fire. Next he made sleeves and legs of the robe.

All things were now ready for the night before Christmas. Finally the night came, and after my father knew the boys had gone away to town as was their custom, he rigged himself in the hideous disguise, one neighbor assisting him. He put the thing around himself, put the skull over his head, lighted the candle, and he was an awful looking thing. I imagine I can hear our neighbor say he thought it was enough to frighten the devil himself. Next he went to a wood through which the boys had to go to get home. There he concealed himself and awaited their coming. When they were a little past him he gave out an awful bellow, threw himself against the fence, unsetting it, jumped into the road and took after them.

The boys gave one look to see what was after them, screamed, and I do not think a greyhound could have caught them. Needless to say there was no more gadding around until they were young men.

Thus my brother and I had a temptation taken out of our way for which I have been thankful ever since, as it probably kept me from acquiring the habit of running around or loafing. I would much rather sit down in an easy chair and read a good book then spend my time at useless things. Now, cousins, please tell me whether you think my father did wrong. Next.

A very merry Christmas to our dear Aunt Martha and all the cousins.—Keystone Bachelor.

### CHRISTMAS OF LONG AGO

Hoot! Hoot!

Hear the blast of the old tin dinner horn of half a century ago. We would have for the Christmas feast baked opossum and sweet potatoes, pound cake, plum pudding. Then we children would have apples, popcorn, walnuts, hickory nuts, hazelnuts and beechnuts to chew on in front of the huge fireplace. Then we would go outside to coast and skate if cold enough.

We would take the old tin lantern, a flint, some punk or tow and powder and hike for the cave to explore it and catch bats. We had no matches in those days. Should the damp snuff out the candle what would happen? Did we have fun? I'll say so.

At night by the firelight and lamplight we would play blindfold, ring around Rosie, and if it were Sunday go to church if there was a church to attend. Those were beautiful days when innocent childhood was ours. Some of the old log houses are standing yet and the persimmons are still good to the taste. I am only —Aunt Mary.

### RAISING HYPOCRITES

I know of a neighborhood where there are a number of children who belong to the church. I think this is nice if they live their religion every day, but those children, when at school or away from their parents, can use as bad language as the sinners and tell as many falsehoods. At church the ministers and parents tell them to hold on to the Lord, and if they make a mistake not to give up but to go on.

I think this is all right in a way, but we are told in God's word to lay aside every sin which so easily besets us, not to go on and sin from day to day and then at church try to get others to come forward and be saved, when they know the way they live. I think it is killing the cause of Christ and raising hypocrites. I think it is fine for children to live for Christ, but ministers should be very careful to instruct the little ones the way they should live and to love before others. I would like to have the opinions of others on this subject.—A. E. of W. Va.

### Paper on Wood

Paper that is stuck to the polished table top may be removed by putting a few drops of oil on the paper and rubbing gently with a soft cloth.

## BOYS AND GIRLS

The mistletoe hung in the castle hall,
The holly branch shone on the old oak wall.
—Tomas Haynes Bayly.

### IDEAL CHRISTMAS

Christmas comes but once a year and we are glad when it is here. I think we should have glad hearts on that day and bring cheer and comfort to all around us. If I were the head of a family I would wish all the children to spend Christmas at home where they could enjoy it together.

I would like to have the table laden with dainties, and a large Christmas tree. I would invite all the little orphans that I could to come in. What makes a more joyful Christmas than helping the little orphans? Make that day a brighter one for them. Let us do all the good we can on that day and remember our Savior who gave His life for all. A Merry Christmas to all.—Asphodel of W. Va.

### MAKE SOMEONE HAPPY.

Merry Christmas to all! Christmas is a wonderful day because Christ was born on this day. I would like to see the time when all men and all nations will own Christ as their Savior and their God. But there are lots of people today who say there was no such person as Christ.

Boys and girls, make someone happy on Christmas day. Give some poor child or aged person a gift. We could give more gifts of kind words to older persons than we do.—Paul G.

### IN A NEW HOUSE.

I have not visited the Household page for a long time but there's a reason. I have been ill but am getting better now and can be outside a little each day. I have many friends and good neighbors and do love company and have had many happy days.

Recently we bought a new house on a new street. I had been used to a lawn, trees, garden and flowers. Here there are no flowers, no garden and very little grass. But there are plenty of weeds and a rough yard. There is mud everywhere, but I will look forward to next spring.

I have read a lot of good books in the past year, among them being "Cornelia the Magnificent," "Desert Gold," "Her Father's Daughter," "Sister Sue," "Stella Roosevelt" and several others which I liked very much. We all like to read and I subscribe for 11 magazines and papers and exchange with my neighbors for other papers and books.

I enjoyed Lone Scout's letter about the oldtimers. I have an old album of my grandmother's days which contains pictures like she described besides hoop skirts and bustles.—Merry Mary.

### FIRST LETTER.

I will try to slip in as I never did before although I have been a reader of the paper ever since I could read. I think all the seasons are beautiful. I see that awful Mr. W. B. but I don't think he sees me. I will go on my tiptoes until I get past him for I really think he's asleep. I hope so for I would hate to have him gobble me the first time I ever tried to join your happy circle.

I live on a farm with my father and mother among the dear old hills of West Virginia. I am the only one at home. I have one sister but no brothers. My sister is married. If I get in this time I will come again. —Lonely Sister of W. Va.

### PREFERS YELLOW PETS.

I like autumn the best of all the seasons when it is time to gather the fruit, store the nuts and big golden pumpkins. Then comes Thanksgiving with Mr. Turk with dressing and cranberry "sass" and plenty of pies made from some of those same golden pumpkins.

Stiff-neck, I liked your visit to the Hungarians. If you hadn't been so far away I would have gone with you. We wouldn't have cared if their bread was black. I cannot say that all girls who have their hair bobbed are flappers. No, it's not so. Shamrock has her hair bobbed and is such a sweet girl and a real beauty.

Jim from the North, I agree with you about choosing a wife from a fashion magazine and a widow. The former might do the paste in your scrap book while a widow is a sure enough woman.

Gale, I never envy anyone's life and pleasure but I did feel lonesome when I read of your dog dying. It is sad. I appreciate a kind friend. I had a good, watchful dog and a good cat. They were both yellow. I was only three years older than the cat. A neighbor gave her to me and I would sleep with her on my arm at night unless Daddy heard her sing, as I called it, and then she was put outdoors. My dog would go with me to drive the cows home, never allowing me to go to the pasture alone. He was always ready to protect me.

I believe in being kind to dumb animals as they will learn to love you. By talking to them you can train them to go at your commands. I was never suited with any color except yellow for my cat and dog.—Carnation of Indiana.

## Jimmy's Letters

Dear Cousins:

Aunt Dora, who is Mamma's sister, is all settled down in our house. Papa thinks it's for the winter. He says to Mamma he's not a pessimist regularly but he has given up hope of her leaving before the leaves come out on the trees. He says she's an old maid who couldn't find no husband so she's going to live off Mamma's husband and he guesses she'll do it cause Mamma thinks her relatives can't do no wrong.

Papa and Aunt Dora had a chewing match the other day and I forgot to go out and play. I was so interested. Papa asks Aunt Dora why she didn't get married. That started it. I will tell it just as they talked.

Aunt Dora—"What's it to you? One fool in the family is enough."

Papa—"Do you mean Mamma was a fool?"

Aunt Dora—"I mean it if you think that's what I mean. There's no man in the world good enough for me. All men are insects. They don't know a thing except how to be cruel to women. If I had my way I'd get all the men in the world in one house and then blow up the house."

Papa—"Why Auntie, why do you talk so? And in my presence, too."

Aunt Dora—"Don't Auntie me. I'm not your aunt and am glad of it. I'm only your sister-in-law and that don't make me carry my head a bit higher. In fact, I feel ashamed of it."

Papa—"I'm glad you aren't my aunt. You couldn't be. My family wouldn't let you be my aunt if you were. At least they wouldn't make it public."

Aunt Dora—"There you go. Your family? What are they? I told Sister when she married you that she would live to regret it. Your family was impossible then and it hasn't changed a bit. Of course I haven't seen any member of it but get my ideas of your family from you alone. That's enough."

Papa—"Well, you don't seem to like me very well. I wonder why you visit us. I wonder why you are still here if I am so obnoxious?"

Aunt Dora—"There I knew it. I am unwelcome here, but I'll stay just the same. No man is going to hint me out of this house. My sister wants me and that's enough. You don't want me but I won't please any man by acceding to his wishes, so I'll stay till I get good and ready to go."

Papa—"Stay, by all means. We'll have such a nice time arguing. Your temper is so agreeable. It will do Jimmy good to hear your outbursts. Don't let me hurry you away. You eat a lot but I'll pay. The man always pays and pays."

Then Mamma came rushing in and looked at Papa and Papa looked at her, and both looked at me. Then I looked at the door and went out through it and Papa came after me, and we both looked at each other. He laughed and I laughed and we heard Mamma and Aunt Dora talking low. I went out to play then and Papa went downtown.—Jimmy.

### Tea and Coffee Stains

Glycerin will remove tea and coffee stains that have become set in linen. Rub it well into the stained part and then wash as usual, boiling if necessary. All stains will have vanished when this is done.

## Chat With Cousins

This is the Christmas page for the Blade cousins. Christmas has not arrived yet but Aunt Martha hopes that this page will create a little more Christmas spirit than possibly you would have otherwise. In the confusion that exists from last minute shopping, the frantic hurrying after more tissue paper, seals and holly, the checking off of presents on your list, etc., often the real spirit of Christmas is lost. We are prone to forget the origin of the day. Instead of thinking back to the time when the wise men journeyed across the desert with a little star as their guide we wonder if So-and-So is going to give us something or whether we should give this or that person something. Don't allow the rush of shopping make you forget that centuries ago a little babe was found in a manger in the little town of Bethlehem. Don't forget that this same babe to whom the wise men brought their gifts was our Savior. Don't forget that Christmas is our Savior's birthday. We should be merry on Christmas. We should give and give. We should try to make others happy. And above all we should remember that Christmas is not just a holiday but a sacred day for all the Christian world.

Be careful this year when you light your Christmas tree. Unless you have electric lights it is dangerous especially if there is cotton and other inflammable decorations used. If you want snow you better use the fireproof kind. You can't be too careful with fire.

Holly has always been used as a Christmas decoration and it is particularly fitted to be so used. All nature is dead in December. Everything outside is brown. Even the honeysuckle vine, which never sheds its foliage until late, is no longer a thing of beauty. We long for the sight of something green. The holly leaves furnish us with living green. And the red berries add warmth. We seem to feel happier, no matter how cold or nasty the weather, when we see the deep green and the warm red of the holly wreath.

We have Minnie B. Durga to thank for the group of old songs she sent to the Poets' Corner recently. She says the songs are all 100 years old, her mother who was born in 1821, sang them in her girlhood.

H. J. D. of Tenn. sends us a joyful message. He has read the paper for a long time and takes great delight in reading it. The Poets' Corner pleases him the most. The same to you, H. J.

Once in a while we receive a cheerful missive from an oldtimer. Just the other day one came from J. B. C. of Ill. who has read the paper since 1860. The only time he missed it was while serving his country in the Civil war. He has sent it to his childrden and grandchildren for several years. But what pleases us the most is when he says he knows of no better paper for children. If we can influence the children in the right way it means much for the country for the children of today will be in power tomorrow.

Brown-eyed Bell of W. Va. comes along with a letter telling about herself and asking for a poem, "Beautiful Ohio." Bell lost her mother last May and it is very lonely for her now as a mother fills such a large place in life.

Tar Heel of N. C. we are sorry but your request came too late for Christmas. Tar Heel visited another cousin, Robert Brewer, recently. Tar Heel says it is sad to see someone who will be helpless all his life.

Thank you, John W. W. of Iowa, for the poem. You have helped someone. John W. W. sent the "Blackberry Girl" to the Poets' Corner. This poem was published in Town's third reader in 1848. He says Town was well known in New England 60 or more years ago while McGuffey was the standard in the West. The school books of both were on a high moral plane.

Aunt Martha hopes Santa Claus is nice to you cousins. She hopes all the children will have their stockings filled to the overflowing. Merry Christmas to all of the Household page family.

## Snatches From W. B.

I have been wanting to get into the happy circle for some time, so I will try. If this is published I will be very happy.—Shorty of W. Va.

I enjoy the letters from the cousins very much. I look for them first when the paper comes.—M. M. of W. Va.

Jimmy's Letters and the letters from the boys and girls are wonderful. I brought along my powder puff but I need it to protect my face from the cold biting wind: My favorite authors are Gene Stratton Porter and Meade.—Sunshiny Bill of W. Va.

I want to be counted among the Blade boys and girls.—Katherine R. of N. Y.

I live on the old Seneca trail in W. Va. On two sides of our house are woods and on the other side are hills. The scenry is beautiful, although the leaves are gone and the hills are brown. I wish all a merry Christmas and a happy New Year.

## THOROUGH DISINFECTION

If there has been a contagious disease in your home a thorough disinfection should be given it. By this we mean burning such things as carpets, mattress, comforts, curtains, etc., unless it is possible to subject them to the action of superheated steam. With the room stripped of all draperies, etc., wash all the furniture with bichloride of mercury in solution.

To make the solution pour a gallon of boiling water upon four ounces of the salt, stir it till dissolved, let cool and dilute one-half. After washing with it thoroughly, rinse in tepid water and rub dry. When the things are outside, wash the paint and walls with the same solution, also put plenty of it in the water for washing windows. If there is a closet, wash it all over inside, and afterward fill any cracks with with soft putyy. Wash the floor, slopping it freely with the bichloride first, as danger lurks in every grain of dust. After the washing—not sooner—open windows from the top and let stand a few minutes. Shut them tight and paste paper over the cracks about them, also cover any cracks in the wall and a double sheet over the fireplace. Tack a strip of tin around the inner edge of the door shuts; the tin will close the crack. Next put a big iron pan in the middle of the floor, set an iron skillet in the middle of it and put into the skillet sulphur candles.

Let the room stay shut up for 24 hours, then open and air well. Formaldehyde solution may also be used in washing, but for absolute safety nothing else quite comes up to bichloride of mercury. But remember, bichloride of mercury is a deadly poison, and handle it accordingly.

Sulphur candles may be purchased at drug stores and are perfectly safe to use. Many housewives use them when exterminating insects, etc.

## POETS' CORNER

### Beautiful Star in the East

BY FRANK M. DAVIS.

There's a star in the East,
There are songs in the air,
There is joy in the earth
O'er the wonderful birth
Of Messiah, the Savior and Heir;
Of Messiah, the Savior and Heir.

CHORUS.

Star in the East,
Star in the East,
In thy grandeur shine on o'er the Infinite One,
Star in the East,
Star in the East,
Beautiful star in the East.

Peace, good will unto men,
Shining forth in thy gleam,
While the worshippers bring
Costly gifts to our King
Who has graciously come to redeem;
Who has graciously come to redeem.

'Tis our Prophet and Priest,
Says the star in the East,
The Redeemer foretold
By the wise men of old,
And the tidings our joy has increased;
And the tidings our joy has increased.

### Bethlehem

BY PHILLIPS BROOKS.

O, little town of Bethlehem,
How still we see thee lie!
Above thy deep and dreamless sleep
The silent stars go by;
Yet in thy dark streets shineth
The everlasting Light;
Thy hopes and fears of all the years
Are met in thee tonight.

For Christ is born of Mary,
And gathered all above,
While mortals sleep, the angels keep
Their watch of wondering love.
O, morning stars, together
Proclaim the holy birth,
And praises sing to God the King,
And peace to men on earth!

### In the Fields With Their Flocks Abiding

BY FREDERIC W. FARRAR.

In the fields with their flocks abiding,
They lay on the dewy ground;
And glimmering under the starlight,
The sheep lay white around,
When the light of the Lord streamed o'er them,
And lo! from the heavens above,
An angel leaned from the glory
And sang his song of love:
He sang, that first sweet Christmas,
The song that shall never cease,
"Glory to God on the highest,
On earth good will and peace."

### Bred in Old Kentucky

When a lad, I stood one day by a cottage far away,
And to me that day, all nature seemed more grand;
For my Sue, with blushes red, had just promised we should wed,
And I'd come to ask her mother for her hand.
As I told the old, old tale, of a love that ne'er would fail,
The gray-haired mother stroked her daughter's head,
And I fancied I could trace just a tear on her kind face,
As she placed my sweetheart's hand in mine and said:

CHORUS.

She was bred in old Kentucky,
Where the meadow grass is blue,
There's the sunshine of the country in her face and manners too;
She was bred in old Kentucky,
Take her, boy, you're mighty lucky,
When you marry a girl like Sue.

Many years have passed away since that well remembered day,
When to that dear old Kentucky home I came,
And my happiness thro' life was my sweetheart, friend and wife,
For the sunshine in her heart remained the same.
I am sitting all alone in a place we've long called home,
For yesterday my darling passed away;
Tho' in tears, I think with joy of the day when but a boy,
That I took her hand and heard her mother say:

### Red Wing

There once lived an Indian maid,
A shy little prairie maid,
Who sang a lay, a love song gay,
As on the plain she'd while away the day;
She loved a warrior bold, this shy little maid of old,
But brave and gay, he rode one day to battle far away.

CHORUS.

Now the moon shines tonight on pretty Red Wing,
The breeze is sighing, the night bird's crying,
For afar 'neath his star her brave is sleeping,
While Red Wing's weeping her heart away.

She watched for him day and night,
She kept all the campfires bright,
And under the sky, each night she would lie,
And dream about his coming by and by;
But when all the braves returned,
the heart of Red Wing yearned,
For far, far away, her warrior gay, fell bravely in the fray.

### There's a Long, Long Trail

Nights are growing very lonely,
Days are very long;
I'm a-growing weary only
List'ning for your song.
Old remembrances are thronging
Thro' my memory,
Till it seems the world is full of dreams
Just to call you back to me.

CHORUS.

There's a long, long trail a winding
Into the land of my dreams,
Where the nightingales are singing
And a white moon beams;
There's a long, long night of waiting
Until my dreams all come true;
Till the day when I'll be going
Down that long, long trail with you.

All night long I hear you calling,
Calling sweet and low;
Seem to hear your footsteps falling,
Ev'rywhere I go.
Tho' the road between us stretches
Many a weary mile,
I forget that you're not with me yet,
When I think I see you smile.

### Label the Screens

It might be well to put a small label on each screen before packing it away, on which is written the room and window in which it belongs. Marks can easily be washed off when the screen is cleaned in the spring and much fruitless time wasted in fitting will be avoided.

### Waiting by the Gate

BY WILLIAM CULLEN.

Beside a massive gateway built up in years gone by,
Upon whose top the clouds in eternal shadow lie,
While streams the evening sunshine on quiet wood and lea,
I stand and calmly wait till hinges turn for me.

The tree-tops faintly rustle beneath the breeze's flight,
A soft and soothing sound, yet whispers of the night;
I hear the wood-thrush piping one mellow descant more,
And scent the flowers that blow when the heat of day is o'er.

Behold, the portals open, and o'er the threshold, now,
There steps a weary one with a pale and furrowed brow;
His count of years is full, his allotted task is wrought;
He passes to his rest from a place that needs him not.

In sadness then I ponder how quickly fleets the hour
Of human strength and action, man's courage and his power.
I muse while still the wood-thrush sings down the golden day,
And as I look and listen the sadness wears away.

Again the hinges turn, and a youth, departing throws
A glance of longing backward, and sorrowfully goes;
A blooming maid, unbinding the roses from her hair,
Moves mournfully away from amid the young and fair.

O glory of our race that so suddenly decays;
O crimson flush of morning that darkens as we gaze!
O breath of summer blossoms that on the restless air
Scatters a moment's sweetness, and flies we know not where!

I grieve for life's bright promise, just shown and then withdrawn;
But still the sun shines round me; the evening bird sings on,
And I again am soothed, and beside the ancient gate
In the soft evening sunlight, I calmly stand and wait.

Once more the gates are opened; an infant group go out,
The sweet smile quenched forever, and stilled the sprightly shout.
O frail, frail tree of Life, that on the greensward strows
Its fair young buds unopened, with every wind that blows!

So come from every region, so enter, side by side,
The strong and faint of spirit, the meek and men of pride.
Steps of earth's great and mighty, between those pillars gray,
And prints of little feet, mark the dust along the way.

And some approach the threshold whose looks are blank with fear,
And some whose temples brighten with joy at drawing near,
As if they saw dear faces, and caught the gracious eye
Of Him, the Sinless Teacher, who came for us to die.

I mark the joy, the terror; yet these, within my heart,
Can neither wake the dread nor the longing to depart;
And, in the sunshine streaming on quiet wood and lea,
I stand and calmly wait till the hinges turn for me.

### That Silver Lining

BY ELSIE PARRISH.

I found the silver lining
To the cloud they talk about,
And I stepped up very boldly
And ripped the lining out.

"You cloud," I said quite firmly,
"You now may go your way;
Your lining is the only part
Of you I wish to stay."

And from the silver lining
I made two wondrous cloaks—
One to wear myself and one
To lend to other folks.

### Parting

My dearest friends in bonds of love
Whose hearts in sweetest union move
Your company's sweet, your union dear
Your words delightful to mine ear.

But when I see that we must part
It draws like cords around my heart.
Yet duty makes me understand
That we must take the parting hand.

But since it is God's holy will
We must be parted for a while
In sweet submission all as one
We'll say, our Father's will be done.

### Poems Wanted

The following poems and songs are requested: "Child's Wish," "In Answer," "The Volunteer Organist," "McClellan War Song." Also please send to Martha Holden those containing following lines: "In a dim lighted depot one cold winter night sat a man and two boys." "Is this Poughkeepsie, Mister?" "How happy is the man who has chosen wisdom's ways, and has measured out his span to his God in prayer and praise."

## Mixing With Martha

### Mother's Fruit Cake.

One cup sugar, 2 eggs, 2-3 cup lard, 1 cup molasses, 2-3 cup milk, 1-3 teaspoon soda, 2 teaspoons baking powder, cinnamon, allspice and cloves to taste, 1 cup raisins, lemon extract, 2½ cups flour, pinch of salt and nuts, if wanted.

### Blue Ribbon Sponge Cake.

Have all ingredients ready before starting, as delay is ruinous to sponge cake. Remember that everything depends on the mixing. Beat whites of four eggs till quite smooth, add beaten yolks, fold in two cups of sugar, three cooking spoonfuls of water and, lastly, two level cups of flour, with three level teaspoons of baking powder. Bake in a moderate oven.

### Fruit Cake.

One pound best butter, 1 pound granulated sugar, 1 pound flour, 1½ pounds citron, cut fine; two pounds of seeded raisins, 2 pounds of cleaned currants, 1 dozen eggs, 1 nutmeg grated; one teaspoon each of ground spices and cinnamon and five cents' worth of rosewater. Beat butter and sugar to a cream, then eggs, then fruit and spices; last the flour in handfuls. Bake in moderate oven three or four hours. Half the quantity takes half the time to bake and makes quite a good sized cake.

### Cocoanut Macaroons.

Two cups dried cocoanut, 1-3 cup condensed milk, ½ teaspoon vanilla, white of 1 egg. Mix the cocoanut, milk and vanilla well, beat the egg white stiff and combine the mixtures. Shape into cakes. Bake in a moderate oven 15 minutes. These may be colored with chocolate, making a pretty dish, especially if put into paper baking cases.

### Don't Crowd the Family

A few empty spaces are welcome in the living room of the house. A room too crowded with furniture ceases to be homelike. Home is the place to live and grow in and a camped atmosphere takes away this feeling.

# ERSKINE DALE---PIONEER

BY JOHN FOX, JR.

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Continued From Last Week

XXIV

Up the James rode Erskine, hiding in the woods by day and slipping cautiously along the sandy road by night, circling about Tarleton's campfires, or dashing at full speed past some careless sentinel. Often he was fired at, often chased, but with a clear road in front of him he had no fear of capture. On the third morning he came upon a ragged sentinel—an American. Ten minutes later he got his first glimpse of Lafayette, and then he was hailed joyfully by none other than Dave Yandell, Captain Dave Yandell, shorn of his woodsman's dress and panoplied in the trappings of war.

Cornwallis was coming on. The boy, he wrote, cannot escape me. But the boy—Lafayette—did, and in time pursued and forced the Englishman into a cul-de-sac. "I have given his lordship the disgrace of a retreat," said Lafayette. And so—Yorktown!

Late in August came the message that put Washington's great "soul in arms." Rochambeau had landed six thousand soldiers in Connecticut, and now Count de Grasse and a French fleet had sailed for the Chesapeake. General Washington at once resorted to camouflage. He laid out camps ostentatiously opposite New York and in plain sight of the enemy. He made a feigned attack on their posts. Rochambeau moved south and reached the Delaware before the British grasped the Yankee trick. Then it was too late. The windows of Pihaledlphia were filled with ladies waving handkerchiefs and crying bravoes when the tattered Continentals, their clothes thick with dust but hats plumed with sprigs of green, marched through amid their torn battleflags and rumbling cannon. Behind followed the French in "gay white uniforms faced with green," and martial music throbbed the air. Not since poor Andre had devised the "Mischianza" festival had Philadelphia seen such a pageant. Down the Chesapeake they went in transports and were concentrated at Williamsburg before the close of September. Cornwallis had erected works against the boy, for he knew nothing of Washington and Count de Grasse, nor Mad Anthony and General Nelson, who were south of the James to prevent escape into North Carolina.

"To your goodness," the boy wrote to Washington, "I am owaing the most beautiful prospect I may ever behold."

Then came de Grasse, who drove off the British fleet, and the mouth of the net was closed.

Cornwallis heard the cannon and sent Clinton to appeal for help, but the answer was Washington himself at the head of his army. And then the joyous march.

"'Tis our first campaign!" cried the French gayly, and the Continentals joyfully answered:

"'Tis our last!"

At Williamsburg the allies gathered, and with Washington's army came Colonel Dale, now a general, and young Captain Harry Dale, who had brought news from Philadelphia that was of great interest to Erskine Dale. In that town Dane Grey had been a close intimate of Andre, and that intimacy had been the cause of much speculation since. He had told Dave of his mother and Early Morn, and Dave had told him gravely that he must go get them after the campaign was over and bring them to the fort in Kentucky. If Early Morn still refused to come, then he must bring his mother, and he reckoned grimly that no mouth would open in a word that could offend her. Ershine also told of Red Oaks and Dane Grey, but Dave must tell nothing to the Dales—not yet, if ever.

In mid-September Washington came, and General Dale had but one chance to visit Barbara. General Dale was still weak from a wound and Barbara tried unavailingly to keep him at home. Erskine's plea that he was too busy to go with them aroused Harry's suspicions, that were confirmed by Barbara's manner and reticence, and he went bluntly to the point:

"What is the trouble, cousin, between you and Barbara?"

"Trouble?"

"Yes. You wouldn't go to Red Oaks and Barbara did not seem surprised. Is Dane Grey concerned?"

"Yes."

Harry looked searchingly at his cousin:

"I pray to God that I may soon meet him face to face."

"And I," said Erskine, quietly, "pray to God that you do not—not until after I have met him first." Barbara had not told, he thought, nor should he—not yet. And Harry, after a searching look at his cousin, turned away.

They marched next morning at daybreak. At sunset of the second day they bivouacked within two miles of Yorktown and the siege began. The allied lines was a crescent, with each tip resting on the water—Lafayette commanding the Americans on the right, the French on the left under Rochambeau. De Grasse, with his fleet, was in the bay to cut off approach by water. Washington himself put the match to the first gun, and the mutual cannonade of three or four days began. The scene was "sublime and stupendous."

Bombshells were seen "crossing each other's path in the air, and were visible in the form of a black ball by day, but in the night they appeared like a fiery meteor, with a blazing tail most beautifully brilliant. They ascended majestically from the mortar to a certain altitude and gradually descended to the spot where they were destined to execute their work of destruction. When a shell fell it wheeled around, burrowed, and excavated the earth to a considerable extent and, bursting, made dreadful havoc around. When they fell in the river they threw up columns of water like spouting monsters of the deep. Two British men-of-war lying in the river were struck with hot shot and set on fire, and the result was full of terrible grandeur. The sails caught and the flames ran to the tops of the masts, resembling immense torches. One fled like a mountain of fire toward the bay and was burned to the water's edge."

General Nelson, observing that the gunners were not shooting at Nelson House because it was his own, got off his horse and directed a gun at it with his own hand. And at Washington's headquarters appeared the venerable Secretary Nelson, who had left the town with the permission of Cornwallis and now "related with a serene visage what had been the effect of our batteries." It was nearly the middle of October that the two redoubts projecting beyond the British lines and enfilading the American intrenchments were taken by storm. One redoubt was left to Lafayette and his Americans, the other to Baron de Viomenil, who claimed that his grenadiers were the men for the matter in hand. Lafayette stoutly argued the superiority of his Americans, who, led by Hamilton, carried their redoubt first with the bayonet, and sent the Frenchman an offer of help. The answer was:

"I will be in mine in five minutes." And he was. Washington watching the attack anxiously:

"The work is done and well done."

And then the surrender:

The day was the 19th of October. The victors were drawn up in two lines a mile long on the right and left of a road that ran through the autumn fields south of Yorktown. Washington stood at the head of his army on the right, Rochambeau at the head of the French on the left. Behind on both sides was a great crowd of people to watch the ceremony. Slowly out of Yorktown marched the British colors, cased drums beating a significant English air:

"The world turned topsyturvey."

Lord Cornwallis was sick. General O'Hara bore my lord's sword. As he approached, Washington saluted and pointed to General Lincoln, who had been treated with indignity at Charleston. O'Hara handed the sword to Lincoln. Lincoln at once handed it back and the surrender was over. Between the lines the British marched on and stacked arms in a near-by field. Some of them threw their muskets on the ground, and a British colonel bit the hilt of his sword from rage.

As Tarleton's legion went by, three pairs of eyes watched eagerly for one face, but neither Harry nor Captain Dave Yandell saw Dane Grey—nor did Erskine Dale.

XXV

To Harry and Dave, Dane Grey's absence was merely a mystery—to Erskine it brought foreboding and sickening fear. General Dale's wound having opened afresh, made traveling impossible, and Harry had a slight bayonet thrust in the shoulder. Erskine determined to save them all the worry possible and to act now as the head of the family himself. He announced that he must go straight back at once to Kentucky and Captain Clark. Harry stormed unavailingly and General Dale pleaded with him to stay, but he gave reluctant leave. To Dave he told his fears and Dave vehemently declared he, too, would go along, but Erskine would not hear of it and set forth alone.

Slowly enough he started, but with every mile suspicion and fear grew the faster and he quickened Firefly's pace. The distance to Williamsburg was soon covered, and skirting the town, he went swiftly for Red Oaks. Suppose he were too late, but even if he were not too late, what should he do, what could he do? Firefly was sweeping into a little hollow low, and above the beating of her hoofs in the sandy road, a clink of metal reached his ears beyond the low hill ahead, and Erskine swerved aside into the bushes. Some one was coming, and apparently out of the red ball of the sun hanging over that hill sprang a horseman at a dead run—black Ephraim on the horse he had saved from Tarleton's men. Erskine pushed quickly out into the road.

"Stop!" he cried, but the Negro came thundering blindly on, as though he meant to ride down anything in his way. Firefly swerved aside, and Ephraim shot by, pulling in with both hands and shouting:

"Marse Erskine! Yassuh, yassuh! Thank Gawd you'se come." When he wheeled he came back at a gallop—nor did he stop.

"Come on, Marse Erskine!" he cried. "No time to waste. Come on, suh!"

With a few leaps Firefly was abreast, and neck and neck they ran, while the darky's every word confirmed the instinct and reason that had led Erskine where he was.

"Yassuh, Miss Barbary gwine to run away wid dat mean white man. Yassuh, dis very night."

"When did he get here?"

"Dis mawnin'. He been pesterin' her an' pleadin' wid her all day an' she been cryin' her heart out, but Mammy say she's gwine wid him. 'Pears like she can't he'p herse'f."

"Is he alone?"

"No, suh, he got an orficer an' four sojers wid him."

"How did they get away?"

"He say as how dey was on a scoutin' party an' 'scaped."

"Does he know that Cornwallis has surrendered?"

"Oh, yassuh, he tol' Miss Barbary dat. Dat's why he says he got to git away right now an' she got to go wid him right now."

"Did he say anything about General Dale and Mr. Harry?"

"Yassuh, he say dat dey's all right an' dat dey an' you will be hot on his tracks. Dat's why Mammy tol' me to ride like de debbil an' hurry you on, suh." And Ephraim had ridden like the devil, for his horse was lathered with foam and both were riding that way now, for the Negro was no mean horseman and the horse he had saved was a thoroughbred.

"Dis arternoon," the Negro went on, "he went ovah to dat cabin I tol' you 'bout an' got dat American uniform. He gwine to tell folks on de way dat dem udders is his prisoners an' he takin' dem to Richmond. Den dey gwine to sep'rate an' he an' Miss Barbary gwine to git married somewhur on he way an' dey goin' on an' sail fer England, fer he says if he git captured folks'll won't let him be prisoner o' war—dey'll jes up an' shoot him. An' dat skeer Miss Barbary mos' to death an' he'p make her go wid him. Mammy heah'd ever' word dey say."

Erskine's brain was working fast, but no plan would come. They would be six against him, but no matter—he urged Firefly on. The red ball from which Ephraim had leaped had gone down now. The chill autumn darkness was settling, but the moon was rising full and glorious over the black expanse of trees when the lights of Red Oaks first twinkled ahead. Erskine pulled in.

"Ephraim!"

"Yassuh. You lemme go ahead. You jest wait in dat thicket next to de corner o' de big gyarden. I'll ride around' through de fields an' come into the barnyard by de back gate. Dey won't know I been gone. Den I'll come to de thicket an' tell you de whole lay o' de land.

Erskine nodded.

"Hurry!"

"Yassuh."

The negro turned from the road through a gate, and Erskine heard the thud of his horse's hoofs across the meadow turf. He rode on slowly, hitched Firefly as close to the edge of the road as was safe, and crept to the edge of the garden, where he could peer through the hedge. The hall-door was open and the hallway lighted; so was the dining room; and there were lights in Barbara's room. There were no noises, not even of animal life, and no figures moving about or in the house. What could he do? One thing at least no matter what happened to him—he could number Dane Grey's days and make this night his last on earth. It would probably be his own last night, too. Impatiently he crawled back to the edge of the road. More quickly than he expected, he saw Ephraim's figure slipping through the shadows toward him.

"Dey's jus' through supper," he reported. "Miss Barbary didn't eat wid 'em. She's up in her room. Dat udder officer been stormin' at Marse Grey an' hurryin' him up. Mammy been holdin' de little Missus back all she can. She say she got to make like she heppin' her pack. De sojers down dar by de wharf playin' cards an' drinkin'. Dat udder man been drinkin' hard. He got his head on de table now an' look like he gone to sleep."

"Ephraim," said Erskine quickly, "go tell Mr. Grey that one of his men wants to see him right away at the sun-dial. Tell him the man wouldn't come to the house because he didn't want the others to know—that he has something important to tell him. When he starts down the path you run around the hedge and be on hand in the bushes."

"Yassuh," and the boy showed his teeth in a comprehending smile. It was not long before he saw Grey's tall figure easily emerge from the hall-door and stop full in the light. Grey moved to the end of the porch, doubtless in answer to the black boy's whispered summons. For a moment the two figures were motionless and then Erskine began to tingle acutely from head to foot. Grey came swiftly down the great path, which was radiant with moonlight. As Grey neared the dial Erskine moved toward him, keeping in a dark shadow, but Grey saw him and called in a low tone but sharply:

"Well, what is it?" With two paces more Erskine stepped out into the moonlight with his cocked pistol at Grey's breast.

"This," he said quietly. "Make no noise—and don't move." Grey was startled, but he caught his control instantly and without fear.

"You are a brave man, Mr. Grey, and so, for that matter, is—Benedict Arnold."

"Captain Grey," corrected Grey insolently.

"I do not recognize your rank. To me your are merely Traitor Grey."

"You are entitled to unusual freedom of speech—under the circumstances."

"I shall grant you the same freedom," Erskine replied quickly—"in a moment. You are my prisoner, Mr. Grey. I could lead you to your proper place at the end of a rope, but I have in mind another fate for you which perhaps will be preferable to you and maybe one or two others. Mr. Grey, I tried once to stab you—I knew no better and have been sorry ever since. You once tried to murder me in the duel and you did know better. Doubtless you have been sorry ever since—that you didn't succeed. Twice you have said that you would fight me with anything, any time, any place." Grey bowed slightly. "I shall ask you to make those words good and I shall accordingly choose the weapons." Grey bowed again. "Ephraim!" The boy stepped from the thicket.

"Ah," breathed Grey, "that black devil!"

"Ain't you gwine to shoot him, Marse Erskine?"

"Ephraim!" said Erskine, "slip into the hall very quietly and bring me the two rapiers on the wall." Grey's face lighted up.

"And, Ephraim," he called, "slip into the dining-room and fill Captain Kilburn's glass." He turned with a wicked smile.

"Another glass and he will be less likely to interrupt. Believe me, Captain Dale, I shall take even more care now than you that we shall not be disturbed. I am delighted." And now Erskine bowed.

"I know more of your career than you think, Grey. You have been a spy as well as a traitor. And now you are crowning your infamy by weaving a spell over my cousin and trying to carry her away in the absence of her father and brother, to what unhappiness God only can know. I can hardly hope that you appreciate the honor I am doing you."

"Not as much as I appreciae your courage and the risk you are taking."

Erskine smiled.

"The risk is perhaps less than you think."

"You have not been idle?"

"I have learned more of my father's swords than I knew when we used them last."

"I am glad—it will be more interesting." Erskine looked toward the house and moved impatiently.

"My brother officer has dined too well," noted Grey placidly, "and the rest of my—er—retinue are gambling. We are quite secure."

"Ah!" Erskine breathed—he had seen the black boy run down the steps with something under one arm and presently Ephraim was in the shadow of the thicket:

"Give one to Mr. Grey, Ephraim, and the other to me. I believe you said on that other occasion that there was no choice of blades?"

"Quite right," Grey answered, skilfully testing his bit of steel.

"Keep well out of the way, Ephraim," warned Erskine, "and take this pistol. You may need it, if I am worsted, to protect yourself."

"Indeed, yes," returned Grey, "and kindly instruct him not to use it to protect you." For answer Erskine sprang from the shadow—discarding formal courtesies.

"En garde!" he called sternly.

The two shining blades clashed lightly and quivered against each other in the moonlight like running drops of quick silver.

Grey was cautious at first, trying out his opponent's increase in skill:

"You have made marked improvement."

"Thank you," smiled Erskine.

"Your wrist is much stronger."

"Naturally." Grey leaped backward and parried just in time a vicious thrust that was like a dart of lightning.

"Ah! A Frenchman taught you that."

"A Frenchman taught me all the little I know."

"I wonder if he taught you how to meet this."

"He did," answered Erskine, parrying easily and with an answering thrust that turned Grey suddenly anxious. Constantly Grey manoeuvred to keep his back to the moon, and just as constantly Erskine easily kept him where the light shone fairly on both. Grey began to breathe heavily.

"I think, too," said Erskine, "that my wind is a little better than yours—would you like a short resting spell?"

From the shadow Ephphraim chuckled, and Grey snapped:

"Make that black devil—"

"Keep quiet, Ephraim!" broke in Erskine sternly. Again Grey manoeuvred for the moon, to no avail, and Erskine gave warning:

"Try that again and I will put that moon in your eyes and keep it there." Grey was getting angry now and was beginning to pant.

"Your wind is short," said Erskine with mock compassion. "I will give you a little breathing spell presently."

Grey was not wasting his precious breath now and he made no answer.

"Now!" said Erskine sharply, and Grey's blade flew from his hand and lay like a streak of silver on the dewy grass. Grey rushed for it.

"Damn you!" he raged, and wheeled furiously—patience, humor, and caution quite gone—and they fought now in deadly silence. Ephraim saw the British officer appear in the hall and walk unsteadily down the steps as though he were coming down the path, but he dared not open his lips. There was the sound of voices, and it was evident that the game had ended in a quarrel and the players were coming up the river-bank toward them. Erskine heard, but if Grey did he at first gave no sign—he was too much concerned with the death that faced him. Suddenly Erskine knew that Grey had heard, for the fear in his face gave way to a diabolic grin of trumph and he lashed suddenly into defense—if he could protect himself only a little longer! Erskine had delayed the finishing-stroke too long and he must make it now. Grey gave way step by step—parrying only. The blades flashed like tiny bits of lightning. Erskine's face, grim and inexorable, brought the sick fear back into Grey's, and Erskine saw his enemy's lips open. He lunged then, his blade went true, sank to the hilt, and Grey's warped soul started on its way with a craven cry for help. Erskine sprang back into the shadows and snatched his pistol from Ephraim's hand:

"Get out of the way now. Tell them I did it."

Once he looked back. He saw Barbara at the hall-door with old Mammy behind her. With a running leap he vaulted the hedge, and, hidden in the bushes. Ephraim heard Firefly's hoofs beating ever more faintly the sandy road.

XXVI

Yorktown broke the British heart, and General Dale, still weak from wounds, went home to Red Oaks. It was not long before, with gentle inquiry, he had pieced out the full story of Barbara and Erskine and Dane Grey, and wisely he waited his chance with each phrase of the situation. Frankly he told her first of Grey's dark treachery, and the girl listened with horrified silence, for she would as soon have distrusted that beloved father as the heavenly Father in her prayers. She left him when he finished the story and he let her go without another word. All day she was in her room and at sunset she gave him her answer, for she came to him dressed in white, knelt by his chair, and put her head in his lap. And there was a rose in her hair.

"I have never understood about myself and—and that man," she said, "and I never will."

"I do," said the general gently, "and I understand you through my sister who was so like you. Erskine's father was as indignant as Harry is now, and I am trying to act toward you as my father did toward her." The girl pressed her lips to one of his hands.

"I think I'd better tell you the whole story now," said General Dale, and he told of Erskine's father, his wildness and his wanderings, his marriage, and the capture of his wife and the little son by the Indians, all of which she knew, and the girl wondered why he should be telling her again. The general paused:

"You know Erskine's mother was not killed. He found her." The girl looked up amazed and incredulous.

"Yes," he went on, "the white woman whom he found in the Indian village was his mother."

"Father!" She lifted her head quickly, leaned back with hands caught tight in front of her, looked up into his face—her own crimsoning and paling as she took in the full meaning of it all. Her eyes dropped.

"Then," she said slowly, "that Indian girl—Early Morn—is his half-sister. Oh, oh!" A great pity flooded her heart and eyes. "Why didn't Erskine take them away from the Indians?"

"His mother wouldn't leave them."

And Barbara understood.

"Poor thing—poor thing!"

"I think Erskine is going to try now."

"Did you tell him to bring them here?" The general put his hand on her head.

"I hoped you would say that. I did, but he shook his head."

"Poor Erskine!" she whispered, and her tears came. Her father leaned back and for a moment closed his eyes.

"There is more," he said finally. "Erskine's father was the eldest brother—and Red Oaks—"

The girl sprang to her feet, startled, agonized, shamed: "Belongs to Erskine," she finished with her face in her hands. "God pity me," she whispered, "I drove him from his own home."

"No," said the old general with a gentle smile. He was driving the barb deep, but sooner or later it had to be done.

"Look here!" He pulled an old piece of paper from his pocket and handed it to her. Her wide eyes fell upon a rude boyish scrawl and a rude drawing of a buffalo pierced by an arrow:

"It make me laugh. I have no use. I give hole dam plantashun Barbara."

"Oh!" gasped the girl and then—"where is he?"

"Waiting at Williamsburg to get his discharge." She rushed swiftly down the steps, calling:

"Ephraim! Ephraim!"

And ten minutes later the happy, grinning Ephraim, mounted on the thoroughbred, was speeding ahead of a whirlwind of dust with a little scented note in his battered slouch hat:

"You said you would come whenever I wanted you. I want you to come now. Barbara."

The girl would not go to bed, and the old general from his window saw her like some white spirit of the night motionless on the porch. And there through the long hours she sat. Once she rose and started down the great path toward the sun-dial, moving slowly through the flowers and moonlight until she was opposite a giant magnolia. Where the shadow of it touched the light on the grass, she had last seen Grey's white face and scarlet breast. With a shudder she turned back. The night whitened. A catbird started the morning chorus. The dawn came and with it Ephriam. The girl waited where she was. Ephraim took his off his battered hat.

"Marse Erskine done gone, Miss Barbary," he said brokenly. "He done gone two days."

The girl said nothing, and there the old general found her still motionless—the torn bits of her own note and the torn bits of Erskine's scrawling deed scattered about her feet.

XXVII

On the summit of Cumberland Gap Erskine Dale faced Firefly to the east and looked his last on the forests that swept unbroken back to the river James. It was all over for him back there and he turned to the wilder depths, those endless leagues of shadowy woodlands, that he would never leave again. Before him was one vast forest. The trees ran from mountain-crest to river-bed, they filled the valley and rolling plain, and swept on in somber and melancholy wastes to the Mississippi. Around him were birches, hemlocks and balsam firs. He dropped down into solemn, mysterious depths filled with oaks, chestnuts, hickories, maples, beeches, walnuts and gigantic poplars. The sun could not penetrate the leafy-roofed archway of that desolate world. The tops of the mighty trees merged overhead in a mass of tent-like foliage and the spaces between the trunks were choked with underbrush. And he rode on and on through the gray aisles of the forest in a dim light that was like twilight at high noon.

At Boonesborough he learned from the old ferryman that, while the war might be coming to an end in Virginia, it was raging worse than ever in Kentucky. There had been bloody Indian forays, bloody white reprisals, fierce private wars, and even then the whole border was in a flame. Forts had been pushed westward even beyond Lexington, and 1782 had been Kentucky's year of blood. Ershine pushed on, and ever grew his hopelessness. The British had drawn all the savages of the Northwest into the war. As soon as the snow was off the ground the forays had begun. Horses were stolen, cabins burned, and women and children carried off captive. The pioneers had been confined to their stockaded forts, and only small bands of riflemen sallied out to patrol the country. Old Jerome Sanders' fort was deserted. Old Jerome had been killed. Twenty-three widows were at Harrodsburg filing the claims of dead husbands, and among them were Polly Conrad and Honor Sanders. The people were expecting an attack in great force from the Indians led by the British. At the Blue Licks there had been a successful ambush by the Indians and the whites had lost half their number, among them many brave men and natural leaders of the settlements. Captain Clark was at the mouth of Licking Riaer and about to set out on an expedition and needed men.

Erskine, sure of a welcome, joined him and again rode forth with Clark through the northern wilderness, and this time a thousand mounted riflemen followed them. Clark had been stirred at last from his lethargy by the tragedy of the Blue Licks and this expedition was one of reprisal and revenge; and it was to be the last. The time was autumn and the corn was ripe. The triumphant savages rested in their villages unsuspecting and unafraid, and Clark fell upon them like a whirlwind. Taken by surprise, and startled and dismayed by such evidence of the quick rebirth of power in the beaten whites, the Indians of every village fled at their approach, and Clark put the torch not only to cabin and wigwam but to the fields of standing corn. As winter was coming on, this would be a sad blow, as Clark intended, to the savages.

Erskine had told the big chief of his mother, and every man knew the story and was on guard that she should come to no harm. A captured Shawnee told them that the Shawnees had got word that the whites were coming, and their women and old men had fled or were fleeing, all, except in a village he had just left—he paused and pointed toward the east where a few wisps of smoke were rising. Erskine turned: "Do you know Kahtoo?"

"He is in that village."

Erskine hesitated: "And the white woman—Gray Dove?"

"She, too, is there."

"And Early Morn?"

"Yes," grunted the savage.

"What does he say?" asked Clarke.

"There is a white woman and her daughter in a village, there," said Erskine, pointing in the direction of the smoke.

Clark's voice was announcing the fact to his men. Hastily he selected twenty. "See that no harm comes to them," he cried, and dashed forward. Erskine in advance saw Black Wolf and a few bucks covering the retreat of some fleeing women. They made a feeble resistance of a volley and they too turned to flee. A white woman emerged from a tent and with great dignity stood, peering with dim eyes. To Clark's amazement Erskine rushed forward and took her in his arms. A moment later Erskine cried:

"My sister, where is she?"

The white woman's trembling lips opened, but before she could answer, a harsh, angry voice broke in haughtily, and Erskine turned to see Black Wolf stalking in, a prisoner between two stalwart woodsmen.

"Eary Morn is Black Wolf's squaw. She is gone—" He waved one hand toward the forest.

"Who is this fellow?"

"He is the husband of my half-sister," answered Erskine gravely.

Clark looked grave and uncomprehending:

"And that woman?"

"My mother," said Erskine gently.

"Great God!" breathed Clark. He turned quickly and waved the open-mouthed woodsmen away, and Erskine and his mother were left alone. A feeble voice called from a tent near by:

"Old Kahtoo!" said Erskine's mother. "He is dying and he talks of nothing but you—go to him!" And Erskine went. The old man lay trembling with palsy on a buffalo robe, but the incredible spirit in his wasted body was still burning in his eyes.

"My son," said he, "I knew your voice. I said I should not die until I had seen you again. It is well . . . it is well," he repeated, and wearily his eyes closed. And thus Erskine knew it would be.

XXVIII

That winter Erskine made his clearing on the land that Dave Yandell had picked out for him, and in the center of it threw up a rude log hut in which to house his mother, for his remembrance of her made him believe that she would prefer to live alone. He told his plans to none.

In the early spring, when he brought his mother home, she said that Black Wolf had escaped and gone farther into the wilderness—that Early Morn had gone with him. His mother seemed ill and unhappy. Erskine, not knowing that Barbara was on her way to find him, started on a hunting trip. In a few days Barbara arrived and found his mother unable to leave her bed and Lydia Noe sitting beside her. Harry had just been there to say good-by before going to Virginia.

Barbara was dismayed by Erskine's absence and his mother's [illegible] of suffering and extreme weakness and the touch of her cold fingers. There was no way of reaching her son, she said—he did not know of her illness. Barbara told her of Erskine's giving her his inheritance, and that she had come to return it. Meanwhile Erskine, haunted by his mother's sad face, had turned homeward. To his bewilderment he found Barbara at his mother's side. A glance at their faces told him that death was near. His mother held out her hand to him while still holding Barbara's. As in a dream, he bent over to kiss her, and with a last effort she joined their hands, clasping both. A great peace transformed her face as she slowly looked at Barbara and then up at Erskine. With a sigh her head sank lower, and her lovely dimming eyes passed into the final dark.

Two days later they were married. The woodsmen, old friends of Erskine's, were awed by Barbara's daintiness, and there were none of the rude jests they usually flung back and forth. With hearty handshakes they said good-by and disappeared into the mighty forest. In the silence that fell, Erskine spoke of the life before them, of its hardships and dangers, and then of the safety and comfort of Virginia. Barbara smiled:

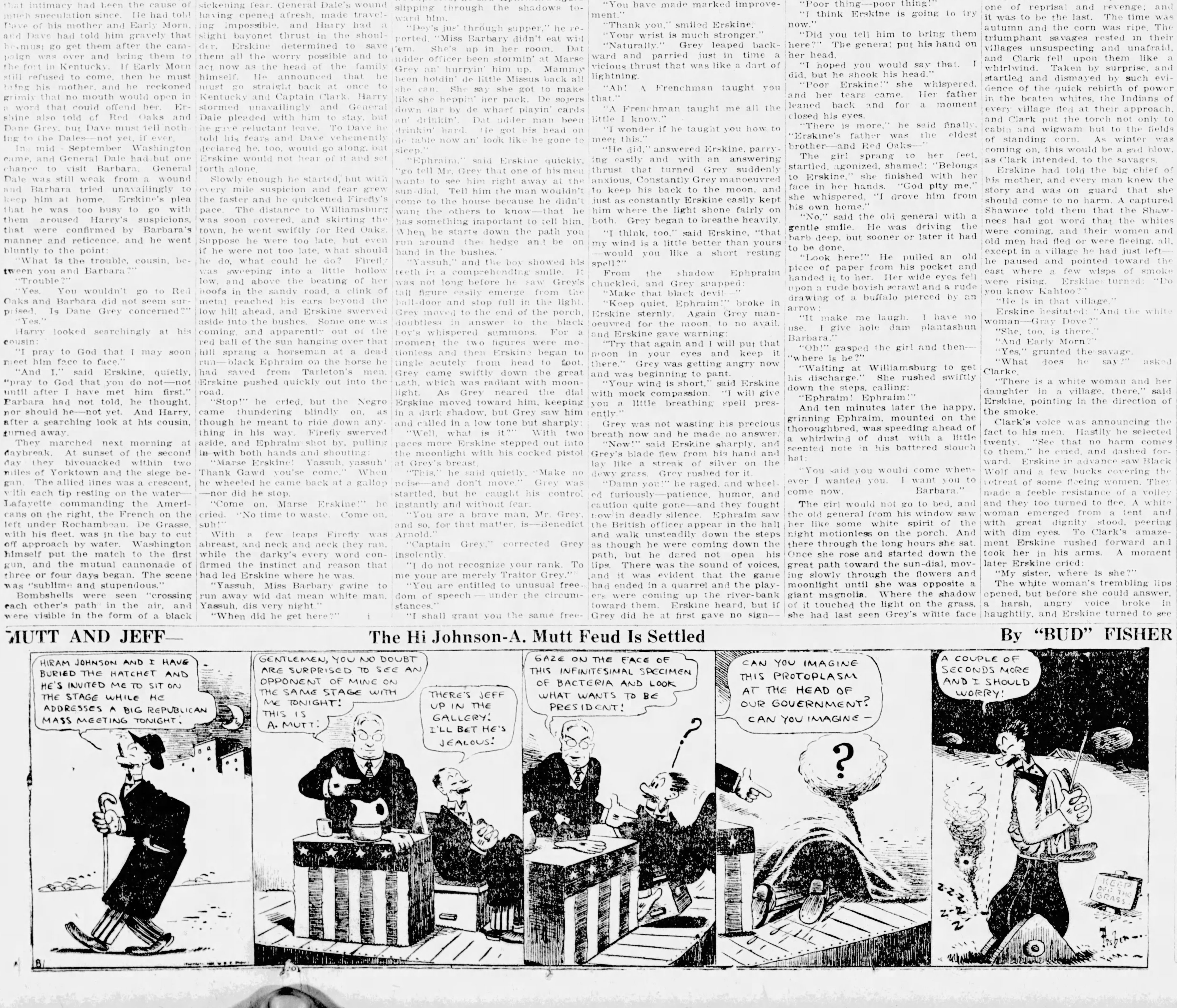
"You choose the wilderness and your choice is mine. We will leave the same choice . . ." She flushed suddenly and bent her head.

"To those who come after us," finished Erskine.

THE END

## MUTT AND JEFF—The Hi Johnson-A. Mutt Feud Is Settled

By "BUD" FISHER




## FASHIONS BY MARTHA HOLDEN

DID you ever long for one of those coat dresses that are so suitable for wear throughout the winter? Here's a chance to make one. No. 1924 is a smart model that can be fashioned of repcloth. It can be made with or without a collar and the back may hang straight or held in at the waistline with a belt. No. 1922 is another model that is appropriate for afternoon wear when you don't want to dress but still desire to look nice. This frock can be made of serge or a soft printed silk. If you haven't a jacquette blouse take notice of No. 1925. For dress occasions it would be lovely in a velvet brocade or plain or printed silk crepe. For general wear wool eponge would give good service.

No. 1900—Slim Model—You can obtain a pattern of this good-looking style in sizes 36, 38, 40, 42, 44, 46 and 48 inches bust measure, and you will need 4⅜ yards of 40-inch material with ⅞ yard 14-inch contrasting if made in the medium size. The embroidery pattern No. 668 costs 15c extra.

No. 1920—Cretonne Apron—The pattern comes in only one size and takes 1⅜ yards of 32, 36 or 40-inch material with 5½ yards of binding.

No. 1924—Coat Dress—The pattern can be had in sizes 16 years, 36, 38, 40, 42 and 44 inches bust measure. For the dress in the 36-inch size, 3 yards of material 54 inches wide is needed.

No. 1922—Informal Dress—The pattern cuts in sizes 16 years, 36, 38, 40 and 42 inches bust measure and requires for the 36-inch size, 3 yards of 40-inch material with 3 yards of binding.

No. 1925—Blouse—This pattern comes in sizes 16 years, 36, 38, 40, 42 and 44 inches bust measure. For the 36-inch size, 2½ yards of 40-inch material is needed. The embroidery pattern No. 670 costs 15c extra.

No. 1919—School Dress—The swagger lines of this little coat dress are certain to delight the school girl. As shown, a serge and crepe combination was used, but it is also a style that will look decidedly well developed in a single material. The pattern comes in sizes 8, 10, 12 and 14 years and requires for the 8-year size, 1⅛ yards 40-inch material with 1½ yards 36-inch contrasting.

# [C]OMPEL FRANCE [T]O SHOW CARDS, [A]IM OF BERLIN

## [Reic]h Must Know What Paris Intends in Ruhr, Is Stand Taken by Stresemann.

... the German for... determined to bring ... clarification of ... ations, especially ...nce's plans in the Ruhr.

... foreign port... chancellor has im... Marx and his ... the imme... "smoking out" ... aspirations in ... Until France is ... colors, Dr. Strese... that all budgetary ... attempts to salvage ... economic situa...

**Would Control Economies.**

... of the Rhine... the German ... minister an... would seek ... Paris and Brus... calculated ... jurisdiction in ... at least to the ... government is able ... and admin...

... Marx cabinet is ... in that it pro... all local control ... even the recently ... committee of sixty," ... be accorded plenary ... with its nego... with the occupation author...

**Poincare Rejects Three.**

... of these impend... will depend the ... an ambassa... the late Dr. Mayer, ... soon after the ... the Ruhr and who ... The foreign min... the editors that three ... proposed by Germany ... by Premier Poin...

... numerous legacies be... the German govern... ill-starred policy of ... now presents ... to the Marx cabinet in the ... of ... million trillions of ... emergency currency, ... of doubtful au... wholly orphaned. The ... to assume re...

**Generally Welcomed.**

America's prospective participa... discussion re... welcome from the ... which, while stressing ... character, nevertheless ... part to be played by ... is destined to have ... on the ultimate ... reached by the in... committee.

... doubt constitutes ... point in America's Eu... policy," observes Germania. ... circles are inclined to ... hopeful view of the re... of the reparation negotia... which, it is recalled, found... year ago when Dr. ... proposals found deaf ears in ... with the subsequent result ... Anglo-French discussions were ... and the Ruhr invaded.

**Gratification Expressed**

Political quarters likewise express ... at the American decis... on the ground that it was largely ... by the German govern... request that the United States ... conference chamber, there... proving that Germany is deter... to invoke every efficient ... on behalf of the economic ... of Europe.

It is asserted that any objective ... appraisal of Germany's ... resources can only be ef... on the ground; therefore, it ... the international ex... themselves a body ... "eye-witnesses" since previous ... appraisals in a preju... atmosphere, have invariably ... false or unjust conclusions.

## Britain Approves Yank Navy Plan

Secretary Denby's annual report, ... requests the appropria... of ... for the modern... of the American navy, is ... printed by the London ...papers.

"There is a disposition in both Great Britain and America to wel... joint responsibility in policing the waters of the world," the Daily Chronicle says. The note sounded by the report, the Chronicle asserts, "is not that of antagonism but of co-operation and healthy rivalry, aim... not at superiority but at efficiency." Britain regards "a strong American navy as an added guar... of the peace of the world."

## Disappearing Tea Trade

China ... lost its pre-eminence in the international tea trade. A few years ago only the then "Celestial Kingdom" and tea were terms which were almost synonymous, but today China has drifted back to fourth place and there seems to be no hope that she will ever regain her lost supremacy.


# ASPIRIN

Say "Bayer" and Insist!

BAYER

Genuine

Genuine "Bayer Tablets of Aspirin" have been proved safe by millions and prescribed by physicians over twenty-three years. Aspirin is the trade mark of Bayer Manufacture of Monoaceticacidester of Salicylicacid.


## Mickey (Himself) McGuire

# GREECE AND TURKEY VIE FOR SUPREMACY WITH ONE SHIP EACH

The peace treaty was hardly dry before naval armament races were begun between Greece and Turkey, encouraged by the armor-plate and munitions makers of the powers signatory to the Washington treaty, including the United States.

Both countries started off with virtually the same handicap—lack of money—but each, with the same penalties, the same program and the same aim as the other. Each has one powerful battleship, both useless in their present conditon, and smaller craft which are in need of repairs.

The Turkish trump card is the "Goeben," of the German navy, now called the Yafouz, which, when its hull is overhauled, will give them supremacy until the Greeks get the even more powerful Salamis, which was ordered before the war and now is lying in the Vulcan shipyards in Germany, lacking only cannon.

**Both Countries Active.**

Both countries are trying to swing one contract for the repair of these ships and for the purchase of munitions and an unknown number of submarines. The British firm of Vickers & Armstrong is making a strong bid for both of the jobs, competing in Turkey against Italian and French concerns, and in Greece chiefly against the DuPont powder interests, which now are reported to be shipping naval munitions to Greece, and the Bethlehem Steel Co., these firms apparently working together.

The American scheme is to fit the Salamis with cannon in America; also to repair there the former American battleships Idaho and Mississippi, now called the Kilkis and the Lemnos.

**Offers Repairs at Cost.**

The Vickers firm, however, is offering the Turks repairs at a cost price, if not less, partly because of the English unemployment situation and partly because it hopes thus to get the Turks to ratify the Vickers' alleged concession on the Turkish naval dockyards and arsenal at Ismid, which the Lausanne treaty left unsettled, the same as the Mosul question.

There is reason to believe the British government is strongly backing the Vickers concern in both bids in the hope that Turkey will swing the Mosul oil as part of the armament bargain, at the same time seeking to prevent the formation of a republic in Greece by offering more favorable armament terms if the monarchy is maintained.

**Americans Are Inactive.**

The American firms are taking little part in the Turkish bidding, though the Turks, who are fearful of trusting the Goeben to the Allied powers, are desirous of giving America the contract. The Turks also are anxious to listen to American offers to take over the Ismid dockyards and install a plant capable of building submarines.

The French, who are specializing in providing land armaments on credit, especially to Jugo-Slavia and Rumania, are playing a minor role in the naval race. A touch of the pre-war atmosphere of intrigues is given to the Greek and Turkish capitals by the maneuvers.

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## Skipper's Wife Keeps His Faith and Pilots Christmas Ship's Annual Trip

Mrs. Hermann Schuenemann has kept faith with her gallant skipper-husband.

After an absence of four years, Chicago's "Christmas ship" is back.

An odor of evergreen and balsam, almost entirely foreign to the riverfront, permeated the smoke-laden air as the "Christmas ship," battered and aged beyond its years by the storms of many winters on Lake Michigan, was moored to the dock. Her decks were piled high with 10,000 Christmas trees.

**Ship Buried in Lake.**

At a simple meal in the dingy cabin sat Mrs. H. Schuenemann, gray-haired and tanned by toil in all kinds of weather, but radiantly happy because it had been willed that she should keep the faith.

All Chicago knew the Schuenemanns. Year after year Herman sailed in the sturdy Rouse Simmons for the north woods of Michigan late in September. Early December always found him back with a shipload of Christmas trees to make happy the Yuletide of thousands of the city's children.

Discriminating people bought the Schuenemann evergreens; they were the best, each selected personally by the veteran skipper.

Then, just 11 years ago, as the "Christmas ship" was bound for Chicago with a record cargo, a storm, such as few could remember, swept the lake. During the night the Rouse Simmons went down. Schuenemann and the small crew were lost, but even as late as 1923, storms sometimes wash an evergreen up on the lake shore and the children are informed that it was cast up from the wreck of the "Christmas ship."

**Carries Husband's Torch.**

His task of supplying evergreens for Chicago homes was the old skipper's life work, in which he took unusual pride.

So the year after the tragedy, Mrs. Schuenemann chartered a new boat, went into the forests of Michigan and again Chicago bought Schuenemann trees for Yuletide. Each year she continued until poor health, accompanying her declining years, and financial setbacks prevented her from "carrying on."

It was a great effort this year, but finally the little old woman obtained the battered old schooner Fearless that again she might keep faith. Death only, she hopes, will stop her work.

"Oh, the difference," she says. "when I first went to the forests with my husband years ago. You couldn't see for the trees. Now you have to hunt for good ones; there are just a few of the big ones left."

## Scientists Predict Men Will Become Shy Boudoir Pets of Amazon Women

Women some day will be Amazons of the race, dominating man, making him a shrinking, timid creature while members of the opposite sex parade him as a boudoir pet, fed, reared and cared for only as an accessory, in the opinion of Mathilde and Mathias Vaerting, German scientists, who have been engaged in ponderous research work.

With true Teutonic thoroughness, the authors spent years thumbing over thousands of pages of "original sources," studying obscure records of ancient civilizations and analyzing recent social phenomena, but now and then their conclusions are so naive as to be amusing.

**Hear of Funny Americans.**

In speaking of dress they say: "Of late in the United States, with the further progress of the trend toward equal rights, the assimilation between the sexes in respect to dress and coiffure has become still more manifest. We learn that there is a club whose members, men and women, wear the same dress."

Characteristic differences between man and woman, psychological and to some extent even physical, assert the German investigators, are not inherent, but are the result of the dominance of man and the subordination of woman through the centuries.

The Vaertings have ascertained from different sources as much as possible about the conditions when woman was dominant. The greater part of this information was derived from descriptions of life among the ancient Egyptians and Kamchadales (natives of Kamchatka). In these women states, the positions of men and women were reversed in regard to sex ethics, property rights, division of labor, the position of children, the sex idea of beauty, and the love of adornment. Even the physique of women was superior to that of men when women were dominant.

**Reversal of Conditions.**

Under these conditions, most of the qualities which one now considers essentially feminine were possessed by the men, while masculine properties, such as physical courage and hardihood, belong to the women. Little is known about this state of affairs, explain the Vaertings, because male historians, with the "Man's-State idealogy," have consistently perverted the truth in regard to women's dominance, and have refused to admit that such conditions could have existed.

Man's dominance, however, Frau and Herr Vaerting show to their own satisfaction, already has begun to wane; the pendulu mis bearing woman into a position of equality and toward a position of ultimate superiority. "But today our knowledge is sufficiently advanced," the authors write, "to encourage us in the attempt to nullify what has hitherto been the law of social evolution. Should it prove possible to do this, then there will open for mankind a future better and happier than the past has been—the future of permanent sex equality."

The United States government owns one-fourth of the volcanoes in the world.

# SENTINELS ASK CONGRESS' AID

## Patriotic Societies Would Give Americans Greater Voting Powers.

Four resolutions urging action by congress on "pertinent" legislative questions were adopted at a meeting of representatives of patriotic societies and others, called by the Sentinels of the Republic.

One resolution recommended passage of the Wadsworth-Garrett amendment, which would place greater power in the hands of the people in amending the constitution. Another declared against limiting the power of the supreme court and a third urged reduction of the number of government bureaus. The other opposed federal aid legislation generally on the ground that it is "unconstitutional, uneconomic and unmoral."

**Sees Too Many Bureaus.**

Senator Reed, Pennsylvania, told the meeting that too many bureaus "show we are leaning too much on the government."

"If our forefathers did not make enough money," he added, "they worked harder, and did not run to the government for a bonus. The American stock is changing."

Former Governor Clement, Vermont, said a constitution cannot tell you what to wear, eat or drink, and in 15 or 20 years our constitution will become a "bunch of crazy statutes."

Frank L. Peckham, representing the American Legion of the District of Columbia, declared "usurpation" to be a catch word of self-seeking politicians, radical enemies of our institutions, and misguided intellectual weaklings who fail to see that the judiciary is not usurping powers but is preventing usurpation by legislative bodies.

**Six U. S. Senators Challenged.**

A challenge issued by the sentinels to six senators to prove or publicly withdraw "repeated charges that the supreme court of the United States has 'usurped' its power to declare unconstitutional legislation invalid" brought a response from Senator Borah, Idaho, one of the senators named.

In a letter addressed to the meeting, Senator Borah said he was prepared to meet either Louis A. Coolidge, president of the sentinels, or David Jayne Hill, another member, "upon any rostrum at any time, that you will designate for the purpose of sustaining all charges which have been made against the supreme court of the United States."

The other senators named were LaFollette, Wisconsin; Owen, Oklahoma; Ladd, North Dakota; Fess, Ohio, and Brookhart, Iowa.

# SAYS DRY U. S. WOULD THRIVE

## Bishop Manning Doesn't Think That Moderate Drinking Is Sin.

Bishop William T. Manning of New York told the citizenship conference that while he was not theoretically a prohibitionist, he believed that personal liberties should be sacrificed in order to observe the law.

"I have never held, and do not now hold," he said, "that to drink wine or other intoxicants in moderation is a sin. I believe, nevertheless, that prohibition, properly enforced, will make us a healthier, a stronger and a better people."

Re-enactment of the state enforcement law, Prohibition Commissioner Roy A. Haynes said, would be of the greatest help in enforcing prohibition in New York, where the great expanse of water front makes the task particularly difficult.

He condemned propaganda against the personnel of the enforcement bureau, which he said was both efficient and patriotic.

Fred B. Smith, chairman of the committee of 1,000, attacked Theodore Roosevelt, Jr., assistant secretary of the navy, for his reported anti-prohibition views and said that all the strength of the dry leaders would be used to oppose efforts to elect him governor of the state unless he promised support of prohibition enforcement.

# CLEVELAND GETS G. O. P. MEETING

## Republicans to Meet in Ohio City Tenth Day of June.

Cleveland was formally selected last week as the 1924 convention city of the Republicans.

Choice of the Ohio city, virtually certain since the Coolidge campaign managers indicated their preference for it, was made final at a meeting of the Republican national committee.

The date of the convention was fixed as June 10.

The vote for the convention city was: Cleveland 39, San Francisco 10, Des Moines 1. Then on motion of Committeeman Crocker of California, the selection of Cleveland was made unanimous.

There will be nearly 1,100 delegates in the convention, compared to 984 in 1920, under a resolution adopted by the national committee virtually restoring the old representation of southern states.

The committee at the same time, however, decided to largely increase the power of the northern states by providing that three additional delegates-at-large should be given to all states carried by Harding in 1920.

## New Canal Records Being Made

The activity of the Panama canal is increasing all the time and new records of traffic handled are being made every few weeks. The oil shipments from California to eastern ports are increasing constantly and in big bounds. In nine years of the canal's operation the number of vessels passing through it was 20,474, representing a total of 84,254,474 tons.

# The Latest Markets

Next year promises to come in with a slight industrial decline and to depart with a general recovery. It probably will be a period of slow business, with severe competition and narrower margins of profit. Conditions between different industries will vary widely, but the average level of activities should not be far from the normal line, or about half way between boom and depression. This forecast for 1924 is presented by the Cleveland Trust Co. in its mid-month business bulletin for December.

"Since a president is to be elected in 1924, the bank has made an interesting examination of the old tradition that election years are likely to be marked by bad business. It finds that during the past four decades such years have been on the whole less favorable to finance and business than other years. Nevertheless, it is clear that there is no certain rule about the matter, for some of the election years have been times of vigorous recovery and prosperity.

"As 1923 draws to a close the prospects for the coming year are such as to instill confidence, rather than enthusiasm," says the bank. "Labor has been fully employed this year and at high wages. At present the number of workers employed by industry is slowly declining, and that decline will probably continue in the first part of 1924. Wages are still high and even rising, but it seems likely that before the middle of 1924 wage reductions will outnumber the advances.

"The cost of living is still rising, but it is doubtful if that will continue through 1924. The iron and steel industry, the automobile industry, railroad equipment and building construction furnished the solid basis for the period of recovery that began in 1921, and reached a peak of prosperity early in 1923. These four industries will almost surely operate in good volume in 1924, but it now seems improbable that any one of them will reach next year the production records that have been made this year.

"Interest rates are gradually falling, and they will probably continue to do so. If that happens, bond prices will rise and the volume of bond sales increase. It seems quite unlikely that the present vigorous upward movement in the stock market is the beginning of a true bull market, but it would be quite in accord with precedent if prices should reach lower levels early in the new year, and start upward for a long movement some months later.

"President Coolidge has declared himself definitely in favor of the reductions in the income taxes that have been proposed by Secretary Mellon. The suggested changes would reduce most existing income taxes by nearly one-half. It is estimated that the total savings to income taxpayers that would be effected under the new plan would be $223,000,000 each year. Of this immense sum 42 per cent would be saved by people having incomes of less than $6,000 a year, and nearly two-thirds of it would be saved by those receiving less than $10,000 a year.

"It is reported from Washington that practical politicians characterize the plan as economically sound but politically unwise, but it is greatly to be hoped that their constituents may persuade them that the suggested changes will prove expedient as well as generally beneficial.

"Building wages are still rising in the country as a whole, while the cost of construction materials is falling. The present prospects appear to be that the cost of building in 1924 will not be greatly different from what it is now. The prices of materials may decline a little, and it is likely that while wage rates will remain about where they are, there will be fewer cases in which a bonus will be paid to obtain workers. The general result should be that building may be done somewhat more cheaply next year than it has been this year, but that the difference will be relatively small.

"The outstanding development in the iron and steel industry this autumn has been the large buying movement of pig iron during the past six weeks. Most important consumers have covered their requirements until next February, and the market is now decidedly more quiet. It is clear that a new high record for pig iron production will be made this year.

"Builders of railroad equipment have had a good year in 1923. It does not now seem probable that the railroads will buy as many new freight cars and locomotives in 1924 as they did in 1923 or in 1922. There are two important reasons why the roads may be conservative in their programs for new equipment. One is the high price of steel. The other is that the roads have been successful in moving this year's exceptionally heavy traffic with present equipment, and have had a surplus of cars."

### Grain

Toledo—Wheat, cash, $1.10½@1.11½. Corn, cash, 79@80c. Oats, cash, 49½@50½c. Barley, cash, 75c. Rye, No. 2, cash, 67c. Clover seed, cash, $13.10; Dec., $13.10; March, $13.25. Alsike, cash, $9.45; Dec., $9.45; March, $9.75. Timothy, cash, $3.80; Dec., $3.80; March, $4.00.

Chicago—Wheat, Dec., $1.03⅞; May, $1.08⅜; July, $1.06½. Corn, Dec., 70¾c; May 73c; July, 74⅛c. Oats, Dec., 42¼c; May, 45⅜c. Rye, Dec., 67⅞c; May, 73¾c.

### Produce

Butter—Fancy creamery, 1-lb. prints, 57c; solid pack, 56c; nut margarine, 26@26½c.

Cheese—Fancy brick, 30@31c; Michigan, 29½@30c; Vermont, 35c; Longhorn, 31@32c.

Eggs—Candled, 45c; selects, 55c; storage, 34@37c.

Bacon—Fat, 14½c; lean, 24c; wide, 6 to 8 lbs., 19½c; 9 to 10 lbs., 18½c; 11 to 12 lbs., 16½c; 13 to 15 lbs., 14½c. Hams—18c. Lard—13½c.

Live Poultry—Ducks, 20@22c; geees, 18@20c; turkeys, 35@40c, hens, 19@21c; turkeys, 12@15c; Leghorn broilers, 15@16c; broilers, 19@21c; stags, 12@14c.

Hides—No. 1, 5c; No. 2, 4c; bull, 3c; green calf, No. 1, 12c; No. 2, 10½c; kip, 10c; No. 2 kip, 8½; cured hides, No. 1, 6c; No. 2, 5c; horse hides, $3.00.

Cleveland—Butter, extra in tub lots, 57@59c a pound; extra firsts, 56@58c; firsts, 55@57c; packing stock, 32@35c; standard, 55@57c; prints 1c a pound extra. Eggs—Fresh gathered northern extras, 45c; firsts, 47c; Ohio firsts, 45c; western firsts, 44c; refrigerator extras, 32c; firsts, 29c. Oleomargarine—Price to retailers: Nut oleo, 21@23c a pound; high grade, made of animal oils, 26½c; lower grades, 18@19c. Cheese—Old York state, 28@29c a pound; brick, 28½@29c; fancy Swiss, 41@43c; limburger, 28@30c. Poultry—Live, fat fowls, 23@24c a pound; springers, 20c; old roosters, 14@15c; geese, 23@24c; heavy white ducks, 23@24c; light colored ducks, 18@22c; medium fowls, 20@21c; Leghorn fowls, 15@17c; Leghorn springers, 15@17c; turkeys, 30@34c a pound. Rabbits—$2.50@2.75 a dozen. Potatoes—Michigan round whites, $1.85@2.00 for a 150-pound sack; Wisconsin branded, fancy stock, $2.00 for a 150-pound sack; Ohio, $2.00@2.15 for a 150-pound sack; Minnesota whites, branded, $1.25@1.45 for a 120-pound bag; New York, $2.25@2.50 a 150-pound sack; Colorado Brown Beauties, $2.15@2.25 a 100-pound sack; baking potatoes, western, $1.00 a dozen for large size or 4½c a pound. Sweet potatoes—Delaware, $2.25@2.35 a hamper; Alabama Nancy Halls, $5.00@5.50 a barrel; New Jersey, $5.00@6.00 a barrel; Porto Rica, decayed, $1.15 a hamper.

Chicago—Potatoes about steady; receipts, 85 cars; total U. S. shipments, 572; Wisconsin sacked round whites, U. S. No. 1, $1.00@1.15; Minnesota sacked round whites No. 1, 90c@$1.00; Minnesota sacked russets, $1.35; Idaho sackets russets, U. S. No. 1 fair quality, $1.65@1.75. Poultry, alive, lower; fowls, 14@18½c; springs, 16½c; roosters, 12½c; geese, 16c; turkeys, 23c. Butter higher; creamery, extras, 53c; standards, 49c; extra firsts, 49½@52c; firsts, 45@47½c; seconds, 43@44c. Eggs, lower, receipts, 3,891 cases; firsts, 40c; ordinary firsts, 34@37c.

### Live Stock

Cleveland—Cattle—Receipts, 2,000; market slow, dull; choice dry fed yearlings, $8.75@9.50; fair to good yearlings, $7.00@8.00; choice handyweight butcher steers, $7.00@8.00; fair to good butcher steers, $5.00@6.00; choice heavy dry fed fed steers, $7.75@8.75; fair to good heavy and plain steers, $4.00@5.00; choice heifers, $5.75@6.75; fair to good heifers, $3.75@4.75; choice cows, $4.00@5.00; fair to good cows, $3.25@3.75; common cows, canners and cutters, $1.00@2.25; choice handyweight bulls, $4.75@5.25; choice heavy bulls, $4.75@5.25; common and bologna bulls, $2.75@3.75. Calves—Receipts, 1,000; market steady; choice to good veal calves, $11.00@12.00; fair to good, $3.00@7.50. Sheep and lambs—Receipts, 2,500; market 50c@$1.00 lower; good to choice spring lambs, $11.00@12.50; fair to good, $10.00@10.50; good to choice sheep, $6.00@7.00; good to choice ewes, $5.00@6.00; common, $2.00@3.00. Hogs—Receipts, 14,000; market steady; mixed, $7.30@7.35; pigs and lights, $6.75; roughs, $6.00; stags, $4.50.

Chicago—(U. S. Department of Agriculture)—Hogs—Receipts, 70,000; big packers holding back; few bids to shippers; bulk 225 to 300-pound butchers, 7.15@7.25; top, $7.25; 180 to 210-pound averages, $6.90@7.05; packing sows, $6.50@6.75; pigs scarce; a few strong weight, $6.00@6.75. Cattle—Receipts, 27,000; slow, uneven; top yearlings, $11.50; strictly choice kind held above $13.00; weighty matured steers and yearlings, $7.50@9.25; bulk fat cows, $3.50@5.00; bulk fat heifers, $4.75@6.00; bulls weak to 25c off; few sausage bulls above $4.25; vealers, 25@50c lower; packers buying mostly around $8.50; stockers and feeders steady to weak. Sheep—Receipts, 22,000; very slow; fat lambs, $12.00@12.75; looks 25@50c lower; fat handyweight ewes, $7.00; steady; feeding lambs, $11.25; weak to 25c lower.

Indianapolis—Hogs—Receipts, 13,000; steady to 15c higher; heavies, $7.30 to 7.40; lights, $7.15@7.25; top, $7.40; pigs, $5.00@6.75. Cattle—Receipts, 1,000; very slow, weak; steers, $5.25@9.00; beef cows, $3.75@6.00; heifers, $3.50@9.00. Calves—Receipts, 500; weak; veals, $6.00@11.50. Sheep—Receipts, 450; steady; sheep, $3.00@5.00; lambs, $8.00@12.00.

Pittsburgh—Cattle—Receipts 2,500; steady; steers, $9.50@10.00; heifers, $7.00@8.00; cows, $5.00@6.25. Hogs—Receipts, 16,000; lower; heavies, $7.40@7.45; heavy yorkers, $7.45@7.50; light yorkers, $6.90@7.00; pigs, $6.75@7.00. Sheep and lambs—Receipts, 6,000; top sheep, $7.75; steady; top lambs, $13.00; lower. Calves—Receipts, 1,500; steady; top, $12.00.

East Buffalo—Cattle—Receipts, 3,700; fairly active; choice butchers, and good cows slow and steady; canners strong; others 25c lower; stockers and feeders, strong; shipping steers, $9.00@11.00; butchers, $7.00@9.00; yearlings, $10.00@11.25; heifers, $5.00@7.50; fair to choice cows, $6.50@7.50; canners and cutters, $1.60@2.50; bulls, $2.75@5.60; stockers and feeders, $4.50@7.00; fresh cows and springers, slow, $5.00 lower; $30.00@120.00 per head. Calves—Receipts, 2,500; active and steady, $4.00@12.50. Hogs—Receipts, 20,800; active; pigs, 25c to 40c higher, others 20c to 25c higher; heavy, $7.60; mixed yorkers and light yorkers, $7.25@7.60; pigs, $7.00@7.25; roughs, $6.00@6.25; stags, $2.50@4.50. Sheep and lambs—Receipts, 23,000; slow and lower; lambs, $7.50@12.50; 75c lower; yearlings, $7.00@10.00; wethers, $7.50@8.00; ewes, $2.00@7.00; mixed sheep, $7.00@7.50.

## Renewed Support Urged for Court

Supporters of the world court were advised by John H. Clarke, former associate justice of the United States supreme court, in an address in Youngstown, O., to urge their representatives in Washington to use influence to get the subject to the floor of the senate.

"We should be unanimous for the world court, and we must wake up or we will be liable to lose it," Clarke said. "The foreign relations committee is ready to smother it in committee, kill it by amendment or talk it to death on the floor.

"Those politicians who oppose it are not so brave when they face public opinion," Mr. Clarke continued. "They do not like the open."

## Gompers Wires Labor Sympathy to Obregon

Samuel Gompers, president of the American Federation of Labor and chairman of the Pan-American Federation of Labor, has sent a telegram to officers of the Mexican Federation of Labor declaring the American labor movement is in sympathy with President Obregon and his supporters in the present revolution in that country and pledging moral support. The Mexican unions also are backing the government.


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WRITERS—ATTENTION! Stories, poems, plays, etc., are wanted for publication. Good ideas bring big money. Submit manuscripts or write Literary Bureau, 114 Hannibal, Mo.

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FRUIT TREES direct to planters in large or small lots by express, freight or parcel post. It will pay you to get our prices before buying. Free 68 page catalog. Peaches, apples, plums, pears, cherries, grapes, nuts, berries, pecans, vines. Ornamental trees, vines and shrubs. Tennessee Nursery Co., Box 132, Cleveland, Tenn.

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WANTED to hear from owner having farm or unimproved land for sale. John J. Black, Chippewa Falls, Wisconsin.

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# COOLIDGE EULOGIZES MR. HARDING'S LIFE IN RADIO ADDRESS

President Harding was eulogized by his successor in office, Calvin Coolidge, in an address broadcast last week by radio, as one who was eminently fitted "to serve a distracted world in a different period of its history."

The President spoke in his study in the White House and his address, one of the features of the nation-wide observance of Harding memorial week, was carried to the farthermost parts of the country.

Mr. Coolidge began his address with a reference to Leigh Hunt's poem, "Abou Ben Adhem," in which an angel writes the name of him who loves his fellow man at the head of the list of "those who love the Lord."

"It will be hard to find a better picture than this of President Harding, the man we loved and mourn," said Mr. Coolidge, after reciting a verse of the poem. "He loved his fellow men, and because they felt it and knew it, they loved and trusted him. His whole life, from the knee of that cherished mother who had an inspired faith in him, down to the day when a sorrowing world laid its tributes at his bier, was a continuing testimony to his devotion to them and to their faith in him.

**Ready to Face Crisis.**

"Some will say that such a sweet and gentle nature could only have found its setting and its opportunity for service in a strange and peculiar time. Perhaps they are right. Yet he came to the world's stage in an hour when it seemed set for another crisis. The captains and the kings, the army and the navies, the men who would have war, and the men who would not have peace, had long dominated the scene. Where among them could place be made, could ear be found, for this kindly, gentle, gracious soul?

"Yet, he found his place. He caught the ear of a war-tired world. He called our country back to paths of peace and gladly it came. He beckoned the nations to come and sit in council. He pointed them the way to peace. He set example of readiness to cast away the sword. He sought for men and nations a peace—the only true and lasting peace—based on justice and right. He stood first and firm for his own country, then for mankind. His sincerity and frankness won to his side those who sensed the great truth of human brotherhood. So he led the way to the monumental accomplishments of the Washington conference on limitation of armament.

**Simplicity Marked Program.**

"The same simplicity and directness marked his program in domestic affairs. His was the steady, strong, inspiring hand of guidance and helpfulness. It was never the mailed fist of compulsion. He knew that the greatest need of the world was peace with industry and production. He asked for these, and with them for thrift and the will to make good the losses that had been inflicted in the years of strife. He called his countrymen to set an example of those homely virtues, and they did. He rose above misunderstandings and misrepresentations, but he was curiously incapable of hard feeling toward those who were unfair with him.

"He was criticized because his own country, under his leadership, did not move forward so fast as some wished. But when worn out by the struggle he had so bravely born, he laid down the burden, his critics saw clearly what his leadership had accomplished. They saw that it had been a leadership forward and upward, in an era when most other countries were moving backward and downward. They saw that prosperity smiled once more on a favored land.

"It was natural that such a character, passing from the stage of life, should leave the multitude a sense of personal loss. Seldom indeed has any man's death left that feeling among so many. He was mourned abroad and at home. The conviction was felt everywhere that he was one of the men best fitted to serve a distracted world in a difficult period of its history.

"But he was not permitted to finish his task. He broke and went down under its load. In the hour of sorrow for his loss, men and women were moved to a broader charity, a relaxation of partisan excesses, a determination to be fair and moderate and reasonable. His life became, in the tragic sorrow of its end, a lesson in the value of simple and modest ways.

"We mourn him today, and we shall mourn him so long as remembrance holds before us the picture of his patience, forbearance, faith and Christian tolerance. These are rare virtues. They are the virtues that men need to seek and cultivate in these years of stress. They point the way to salvation for men, for nations, for humanity itself. We may well hope that his example to his own countrymen and to the world, may help greatly to bring a spirit of charity, accord and true fraternity whereby shall be lighted the lamp of understanding to show our feet into the paths of peace on earth, good will to men. We may well consider by what means we can show our appreciation, and by what method we can best enshrine his memory."

# FRANCE RENEWS SUFFRAGE FIGHT

## One Deputy Would Give Father Voting Rights for Family.

The fight for woman suffrage in France was renewed in the French parliament recently, when a bill drawn up by Justin Godard, former minister in the Clemenceau cabinet, and signed by 83 other deputies, ranging from the most conservative groups to the Socialists, was introduced.

The general discussion was switched to the question of a family vote by representation, Deputy Roulleaux-Dugage having sponsored an amendment extending the franchise so that fathers of families should have as many votes as there were children under age.

The chamber, while refusing to take a stand on this particular point, accepted the principle of woman suffrage, when by a vote of 440 to 135 it referred M. Roulleaux-Dugage's amendment to a committee, with the request that such parts of it which referred to the vote for women be incorporated in the bill.

The measure provides that "the laws and regulations governing the franchise and eligibility to vote shall apply to women more than 25 years of age."

## Bugle Players Thrill German Church-Goers

Buglers who give Sunday concerts on church spires attract large crowds in Germany, and in fact the practice is extending throughout Central Europe.

Trinity church, which stands near the American embassy in Berlin, frequently has such concerts on religious holidays. A quartet of buglers play religious tunes on a balcony about the spire of the church at least 100 feet above the surrounding streets.

Four Dresden clergymen who are expert buglers, but found it difficult to earn a living preaching because of the financial depression, are making a great success of bugle concerts in Czecho-Slovakia. They are given on church steeples, in the auditoriums of churches, in market-places, and even on street corners, and the contributions of the listeners maintain the clergymen, who play only sacred music.


# How to Stop Sour Stomach

Chronic With Many People—Stuart's Dyspepsia Tablets Bring Quick Comfort—Sweeten and Stop Acid, Sour Risings and Such Dyspeptic Distress.

When the fact is considered that even careful people, those who follow diet rules, get attacks of indigestion, no argument is needed to recommend the best means of relief. Stuart's Dyspepsia Tablets are used by lawyers, doctors, teachers, by business men, high livers, society women, industrial workers, clerks, and the worst abused stomachs in the world, those of a host of travelers.

For thirty years people have learned that they may eat what they like or what is set before them, and no matter what the condition of the stomach, if due to dyspepsia, these wonderful tablets stop gassiness and sour risings, they give the stomach the alkaline effect which overcomes acidity and thus they either avoid distress after eating or else they quickly relieve it. Be fortified. Get a 60-cent box of Stuart's Dyspepsia Tablets at any drug store and arm yourself against indigestion.

—Advertisement.

# GERMANY AT END OF ROPE, MARX ADMITS

### Appeal to World League for Supervision of Finances Is Believed to Be Near.

Germany is at the end of her string financially, and all the government's efforts to balance the budget by the utmost application of the taxation screws and rigorous cutting of government expenditures can only decrease, not eliminate, the great expected deficit, in the opinion of Chancellor Marx.

The country must throw itself on the grace of the outside world for financial aid in loans and relief contributions to solve otherwise insuperable financial difficulties, he said in an interview.

**Credit Exhausted.**

The chancellor's statements bore out earlier announcements that the government's credit of $300,000,000 from the Rentenbank, on which the government was to have existed in the months while its income and expenditures were being brought into balance, already is at the point of exhaustion.

That government experts foresee a deficit for the coming year, despite their utmost efforts of about $200,000,000 in the ordinary budget alone and without reparations payments, also was announced by the chancellor.

The rumor that Germany is about to follow the example of Austria and Hungary and ask the League of Nations to take charge of German financial rehabilitation and supervision to get Germany out of the financial quicksands into which she was brought by her own currency-inflation policy and the pressure of the allies reparations demands, seems to be confirmed. The chancellor, in the interview, did not directly refer to the League of Nations, but announced himself a believer in the ideal of the League of Nations.

**Gravity of Situation Ignored.**

The chancellor, who took the initiative in calling before him the foreign correspondents to lay before them the hopeless state of the country and to ask their support in Germany's appeals for foreign assistance, said that many Germans had failed to recognize the extreme gravity of the nation's situation and had perhaps failed in their part in the necessary financial sacrifices.

The chancellor had no illusions that Germany had not lost the war, and must pay the fiddler, he said. He had found, after studying the situation carefully as chancellor, he went on, that the utmost financial sacrifices which could be imposed on the German people would not avail to banish the menacing deficit, though the pay of government servants had been cut to half the pre-war figures, so that they could not maintain their families, and though every possible resource of taxation had been strained to the limit.

**Cut Not Sanctioned.**

Dr. Marx might have added that the parliamentary committee of supervision installed in the reichstag recess, refused to sanction the cut in pay and the increases in taxation to the extent determined by the cabinet, which, nevertheless, proposes to put them into effect by a ukase under its new emergency powers.

The negotiations for the foreign loan to which the chancellor referred, have made only a "little beginning" and no decisions of importance have been reached, it is said. Germany, has, however, no alternative except an appeal abroad. Her experiences with appeals to the reparations commission or the council of ambassadors promise little for any new appeal to these bodies.

Therefore it is natural that a strong current of opinion is developing for an appeal to the League of Nations for reconstruction along Austrian lines and it must be recognized that outside assistance would not be obtainable without material limitation of German sovereignty in the financial realm.

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# POLITICAL GUNS COCKED IN WEST

### McAdoo Tells Californians State Has Loaded Both Barrels.

California is double-barrelled for this presidential election, William G. McAdoo said in an address in Los Angeles before a Democratic luncheon, the first political address that he has made since South Dakota Democrats in county proposal meetings endorsed him as Democratic candidate for president.

"I am made to feel that my California friends have designs on me," McAdoo told 500 men and women attending a luncheon given by the Democratic Luncheon club and the Women's Democratic league.

"Whatever the future may have in store, California at least, is double-barrelled for this presidential election. Of one thing we are certain. California is going to be more on the map in the future than ever it has been in the past.

"In 1920, a prescription was written for Uncle Sam that made him sick. Uncle Sam was so sick, physically and morally, that not only the people of the United States, but the whole world suffered."

The doors of St. Peter's at Rome are made of cypress and have lasted 1,100 years.

Always Take
HILL'S CASCARA BROMIDE QUININE
Relieves
COLD IN 24 HOURS
LA GRIPPE IN 3 DAYS
All Druggists—30 cents

## Women Present Petition Mile and a Half Long for World Court

—Copyright, P. & A. Photos.

The National League of Women Voters loosed the first wave this week of an offensive at the capital for American participation in a world court. A petition from Minnesota, said to contain 100,000 names, was the opening gun. It was brought to the capital by five Minnesota women and was formally presented to Senators Magnus Johnson and Shipstead of that state. The petition is a mile and a half long.

The five Minnesota women appear in the accompanying cut. They are (left to right) Mrs. L. McKnight, holding petition roll; Mrs. N. Patterson, Mrs. R. Hargraves, Mrs. H. J. McQuire and Mrs. M. Purdy.

# SINGERS, SAILORS AND WORN-OUT WORKERS FLOCK TO CLINIC FOR GOAT GLAND YOUTH

"To return to the payroll aged persons who are forced to work."

That is the purpose of the world's first free gland clinic, says Dr. Clayton Wheeler, associate of Dr. L. L. Stanley of San Quentin prison, in extensive gland operation experiments. Doctor Stanley has already performed 50 operations and found more than 500 applicants for treatment when the second week of the rejuvenation clinic began.

A janitor, a concert singer, seven "down and out" physicians, a sailor and a chemist were among the men and women, ranging in years from 35 to 87, who stormed the clinic doors in a desire to turn back the calendar from one to four decades. Pharmacy, law, painting, taxicab driving, library indexing, nursing, blacksmithing, journalism, bookkeeping and printing were among the professions and trades represented by the bleary eyed and decrepit who pleaded for a chance to return to their former roles in industry.

**Carpenters Head List.**

Carpenters headed the list with more than 100 applicants.

Running the gamut of all man's aches and pains are the diseases listed at the clinic. Rheumatism, insomnia, constipation, asthma, stomach disorders, neuritis, neuralgia, tuberculosis, general debility and poor vision were complaints of applicants.

Fifty operations have been performed, 500 are on the waiting list and thousands are expected to be treated during the year in which the clinic is to be continued.

The operation is simple and painless, consisting of the injection of goat gland secretion under the abdominal muscles by means of a hypodermic needle.

A goat farm in the Santa Cruz mountains is supplying material for the clinic, each goat furnishing secretion enough for three persons. Aged men and women walk from the operating table to their homes and suffer no ill effects. In some instances almost instant relief has been reported, Dr. Wheeler said.

**Failing Flapper Refused.**

An 87-year-old Californian appealed for relief from rheumatism, the most general complaint.

Only in special instances will treatments be given persons under 50. A 35-year-old woman with bobbed hair and rouged cheeks, was informed that weight reduction would remove that "tired feeling."

"I just feel run down generally," an old sea captain past 80, told Dr. Wheeler. "I want to smell the tang of salt air a few more times. If you can set me back even 20 years I'll make good at my old business."

A faded seal skin wrap removed, revealed a woman of 50. The concert singer lost her voice 10 years ago. She said she believed the gland treatment would return her to her former profession.

"I'm confident of success," said Dr. Wheeler. "Even in the most discouraging cases a general 'toning up' of the entire system will result. Of that I am sure."

# MELLON QUIZZED ON BONUS STAND

### Statement Misleading in Opinion of Eastern Congressman.

Secretary Mellon was asked in a letter by Representative Andrew, Republican, Massachusetts, upon what basis of calculation he founded his statement, contained in his recent letter on tax reduction to Acting Chairman Green of the house ways and means committee, that "a soldiers' bonus would mean an increase rather than a decrease in taxes."

This statement, Mr. Andrew declared, "would seem to mean that, according to your calculation, the expenditures involved in adjusted compensation would amount to more than $323,000,000 annually, which is contrary to every published official estimate that I have seen."

In his letter, Mr. Andrew, who formerly was an assistant secretary of the treasury, called attention to estimates by the treasury department of the probable cost of a soldiers' bonus. These estimates, he said, were that if all veterans adopted the insurance certificate plan the average cost for the first three years would be about $26,000,000; if all veterans chose farm and home aid and land settlement, which, Mr. Andrew asserted, "no one believes more than 25 per cent would do," the average cost for the first three years would be $176,000,000; if 75 per cent adopted the insurance plan, 22½ farm home and land settlement aid and 2½ vocational training, "which is considered the most likely exercise of options," the cost would average $81,000,000 for the first three years.

These estimates, Mr. Andrew declared, "were prepared by the government actuary of your department, and, although they have appeared in public documents for a year and a half, they have never, so far as I am informed, been questioned in any of the committee hearings before which treasury officials appeared or in subsequent treasury reports."

## Irish Vessel Built for South America

The Voltaire, a luxurious 19,000-ton passenger liner, intended for the New York-South American trade, has completed her trials at Belfast Lough.

Her builders assert that she will be one of the most up-to-date and speedy liners on the coast. She will carry nearly 700 passengers.

## Official Guides in Paris

The Municipal Councillor of Paris is engaged in perfecting a plan whereby tourists will be free from the horde of insistent and unreliable "guides" who infest the streets of the French capital. A corps of guide interpreters under police jurisdiction will soon be put upon the streets if the plans are carried out.

## March Maids Quarrel; December Ones Extravagant; May's Merry

From time to time Prague gives up to some persistent delver in records of the past that are not without interest. For it is an ancient city and its museums and bookstalls are filled with chronicles of what its people said and did in other centuries. A recent discovery is an old book on astronomy which shows that the men of that day spent no little time in endeavors to read what they called the "enigma of the ages," in other words, their womankind.

Based on the influence supposed to be exerted on humans by the constellation of the planets in the month in which they were born, this volume analyzes girls as follows:

**January Wives Gentle.**

A girl born in January is very likely to become a good housewife. She will incline to melancholy, but will have a gentle disposition. February girls will be good mothers, and faithful.

March maidens, however, will be loquacious, contentious and quarrelsome, while April babies will grow up to be mercurial and unsteady women.

May guarantees merry and good-tempered girls, while June gives them passionate and fiery temperaments, with an inclination to superficiality.

July produces the roses among women, according to this old sage; beautiful but thorny. Born a month later they are amiable and sensible, but rather keen for rich husbands.

**October Girls Intense.**

Girls born in September are of fine susceptibilities and always ready to help others; they will, therefore, be welcomed everywhere, but should guard against being imposed upon by selfish people. October favors the earth with creatures who surpass all others of the sex as to depth and ardor of love.

Women born in November are kind-hearted and friendly; if they are not it is always the fault of somebody else, never their own. The last month of the year brings forth racy and very good-looking girls. Unfortunately they cannot be recommended to earnest men, for they are very extravagant and always on the hunt for sensations.

## Marine General Gets Safety Director Job

The police of Philadelphia will have a year of the kind of direction Brigadier General Smedley D. Butler has been giving to the United States marines.

General Butler has been granted leave of absence for one year, part of which he has accumulated by taking less than the regulations allow him, to enable him to accept the post of director of public safety of Philadelphia and he is expected to take up his duties there Jan. 1. Secretary Denby, in announcing that the leave had been granted by direction of the President, said Philadelphia is to be congratulated upon obtaining the services "of so able an officer."

Navy officials are uncertain, pending a study of the question, what rate of pay General Butler may receive from the government during the part of the year's leave not already compensated for.

# ONCE RICH BELLE ROBS TRUE FRIENDS; SENTENCED TO CELL

The career of Lady Diana Hamilton, one of the most beautiful women in British society, has come to a tragic close in a prison cell. She has been sentenced to six months' imprisonment for a crude theft of jewelry from people who befriended her.

Her life was one of drama and tragedy. She is only about 30 years old now. Her father was George Child, a partner of the famous banking firm of that name and he left her his fortune on his death. Her mother died when she was an infant. She was married at 17 to Sir Edward Hamilton, a baronet and a man of wealth.

Every fashionable house in London was open to her. She was received into royal circles. Her beauty and her cleverness made friends for her wherever she went. She was well up on her way to social triumphs when someone introduced her to a mild form of gambling in some society drawing rooms. Soon she drifted into playing for higher stakes. She became known as one of the heaviest gamblers in London.

The city is dotted with quiet gaming rooms where large sums can be staked, and Lady Diana became a well known figure in all of them. It was nothing for her to lose $10,000 in a night. Often she would stake $1,000 on the turn of one card. She did not always lose, but it took her only about three or four years to go through her entire fortune of more than $1,000,000. When her money was gone, she was barred everywhere. She drifted until she was finally arrested for drunkenness and her plight revealed in the newspapers.

Family friends who had known her in the days of her prosperity came forward and offered her refuge in their home. She repaid them by stealing their jewelry and pawning it. After her friends had in vain tried to get from her an admission that she was guilty of the stealing, they took the matter to the police. The police had no difficulty in tracing the stolen jewelry to Lady Diana. In spite of her pleas to the court and of her old-time friends who came forward to say a good word for her the judge gave her a severe lecture and sentenced her to six months.

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# WEALTH OF U. S. STUNS BRITISHER

### Says Americans Harvest Millions With Ease; Meets Speculators.

The wealth of the United States completely overwhelmed Sir Alfred Mond, one of the wealthiest men in England.

Sir Alfred, who has recently returned from a tour of the United States, paints a fair picture of conditions which stirs the adventuresome blood of young England.

"I felt like a pauper in the United States," said Sir Alfred, as he sat in the drawing room of Medchet Court, his country estate, a virtual palace. He explained his feeling of destitution was entirely comparative.

"It is true, though," Sir Alfred continued, "that wherever I went in the United States it seemed to be impressed upon me that I was a poor man. The country is overwhelmed with money, is so rich that the people do not know what to do with their wealth.

"I saw most of the financiers, bankers and leading industrialists, and they regarded anyone with less than 10 millions as very small financially.

"There are lots of men in America, unknown here, who possess many millions. I came across one man who had made $50,000,000 in six years.

"They gather in the money, apparently quite easily, by successful gambling in stocks and in the flotation of mining and other industrial interests. They deal with things on a colossal scale.

"The standard of living is, of course, high. I should say that the standard for the working man in America is three times—certainly twice—as high as that for the same man in England."

## Duties Increase for Mrs. Coolidge

Much has been said and considerable has been written within recent months about the increased work of the President, but little or nothing has been heard about the increasing duties of the President's wife.

An indication that the first lady of the land is having to share her part of the burden of the office was seen in the announcement that Mrs. Coolidge had employed an assistant social secretary.

Mrs. Coolidge had thought that she would be able to get along with one secretary, but with the advent of the social season, invitations to attend various functions, requests to act as a patroness of this and of that, and appeals to approve all sorts of charities and movements have almost flooded the White House. Mrs. Coolidge insists that each letter to her, no matter whom it be from, shall receive an answer, and in order that the work may be done, Miss Mary Randolph, who assisted Mrs. Coolidge when Mr. Coolidge was vice president, has been engaged as assistant to Miss Laura Harlan as social secretary.

# FRANCE GUARDS RUHR VICTORY

### British Election Results Fail to Shake Paris Into Stampede.

While Great Britain has been in the throes of a general election, France has been busy consolidating her victory in the Ruhr, which event is of quite as much importance as the situation across the channel.

Although French officialdom finds little comfort in the election returns, yet no great worry is manifest, inasmuch as France already had begun orientation of her policy toward Britain—for the sake of Britain, for the sake of the entente and for the sake of herself.

This last precaution is due to the fact that France, too, will have general elections in a few months, and there is already considerable handwriting on the left-hand side of the political wall, which may need translating into the same sort of entente in the chamber of deputies as now seems necessary in the house of commons.

**Contracts in Effect.**

As for the present Ruhr situation, fully 75 per cent of the Ruhr industrials—including all the big ones—now have signed up with the French and Belgians, all the agreements going into effect at once. Thus it would appeal that for the moment at least there is no one about who is liable to jangle the piano keys, and the Christmas carols may at least have the appearance of being sung in a spirit of peace on earth, good will to men.

Passive resistance, one may say, has now "officially" ceased. The howlers who only a few weeks ago filled the air with predictions of disaster and chaos are now felicitating the French government for losing neither its temper nor its grip. It must still be borne in mind that the French Ruhr army still remains in the Ruhr, even though today they are not so much in public view, and there is not the slightest sign of France relaxing her vigilance.

**Danger Not Yet Past.**

Although the German cabinet has recognized the legality of the Ruhr contracts, the best French opinion still argues that events have been progressing altogether too favorably in Germany for France to feel that all danger is past. The French authorities in the Ruhr are showing wise clemency, but in the knowledge that there is one further development which will have to be faced. When work is actually resumed in the Ruhr, with all that vast plant again at the disposal of the German industrialists, then German competition with the allies—particularly with Great Britain—will gradually increase and grow in intensity.

Since last January Germany has been almost paralyzed industrially by the Ruhr occupation, and even so it has flooded both England and France with all sorts of articles. So now if, as is likely, the Ruhr workers accept the nine-hour day instead of eight hours in the factories and seven hours in the mines, then the handicap on allied industry will be more formidable than in the past.

**Another Crisis Forecasts.**

Thus, it is altogether likely that before many weeks the reparations problem will again emerge in the form of a vital crisis, and France again will be compelled to ask the world—this time with greater reason than ever—whether Germany will be able to escape her obligations in this respect as she has got rid of her war debts and a majority of her taxes.

Therefore, the veil of camouflage still rests lightly on the horizon-blue uniforms of the French troops in the Ruhr.

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# MAKE HUMAN EAR FROM RIB

### Cartilage Is Basis for Strange Operation; Shoulder Peeled.

Modern surgery has not yet progressed to the stage where one can make a woman out of a man's rib, but physicians at the Woman's Medical college in Philadelphia are able to manufacture an ear from the cartilage of a rib.

At least that is what they are doing in the case of Wilbur Jones, policeman, who lost an ear while subduing a mob three years ago.

Dr. G. M. Dorrance, professor of surgery, is in direct charge of the unusual surgical attempt.

Pointing out that the ear is made up for the most part of cartilage, Dr. Dorrance states that the only problem is to obtain some cartilage from a portion of the body where it will afterward be replaced by nature.

A clay model is made of the proposed ear, and then the cartilage is removed from the man's seventh rib and actually carved by hand to match the model of the ear. An incision is then made in the man's back and the cartilage placed beneath the skin, where it is nourished by the blood supply.

A strip of skin is then cut on the patient's shoulder, but not detached, in order to preserve life in it, "the way one would peel a banana," as the doctor phrases it. The cartilage is next removed from its temporary place in the back and, now thoroughly provided with skin and blood vessels, is firmly stitched to the remains of the old ear.

The shoulder skin, formed into a tube, carries fresh blood to the cartilage ear until it is grafted onto the remains of the old ear. When this is accomplished the skin tube is gradually cut away, and Jones will step out of the hospital with a new ear of his own making.

## Prince Owes $2,200 Taxi Bills, Suit Says

Asserting that Prince Nicholas Engalitcheff owes him $2,200 in unpaid taxicab fares, Alfred E. Kraft, New York, has sued for that amount in the Greenwich borough court.

The prince has lived in a hotel two and a half years. He is said to be associated with a brokerage concern in New York city.

## Anatole France Looks for Youth

Anatole France, one of the last of the Immortals, is about to submit to Dr. Voronoff's famous operation for revitalization.

The great French writer is 79 years of age, and world-wide interest has been aroused since the brief announcement.

On the boulevards and in the cafes, the sole topic of conversation hovers around speculations on the wonderful boon to French literature, if Anatole France can be made young again.

# HINES PROMISES MORE ECONOMY

### Advises Politicians and Others to Keep Hands Off Vets' Bureau.

The government spent $447,648,-639 for the relief of former service men and $23,029,353 for other purposes during the fiscal year ended June 30, says the annual report of Director Hines of the veterans' bureau, made public recently.

Due to the change in bureau administration when General Hines assumed office in March, the report reviewed in general also new policies adopted and results obtained after June 30. The administration of the veterans' bureau, Mr. Hines said, has been "severely criticized, and in all fairness it must be said that many of the criticisms were largely justified." He added, however, that "through the constructive criticism of many individuals interested in the development of the bureau progress has been made."

To correct organization defects, however, which were responsible for "many of the ills," Mr. Hines said, there has been "inadequate planning," and this of the "opportunist variety."

**Mentions Political Handicap.**

Asserting that political and local pressure in the matter of locating hospitals and other bureau institutions had been a serious handicap, General Hines said that unless bureau officials "are freed from excessive interference and are thus given courage to take action they know to be necessary for the relief of veterans for the proper conduct of the bureau's business, it will be difficult to successfully avoid the pitfalls that have handicapped previous administrations."

The chief aim toward bettering conditions now, Hines said, must be a "scheme of organization under which planning and control would be made more comprehensive and effective."

Technical and clerical employes on the bureau's rolls had been reduced from 29,074 to 27,680 Oct. 1, with a reduction of $1,122,000 in the monthly pay roll.

Of 930,286 claims for compensation filed to June 30, all but 9,556 were adjudicated, 446,115 awards being made for death and disability. Of the latter, 183,090 for disability and 55,334 for death were active June 30, representing monthly payments of $6,802,890 and $1,419,540 respectively. All but 1,007 of 195,000 insurance claims filed were adjudicated.

In the 91 government hospitals operated during the year, with a bed capacity of 25,714, there were 82,814 admissions.

**Vocational Program Progresses.**

Of a total of 669,702 vocational training applications, all but 7,494 were disposed of, 239,000 being found eligible. Of this number 167,-815 entered training.

"It is believed," said General Hines, "that on July 1, 1924, a total of 250,000 veterans will have terminated their rehabilitation status and if present conditions continue almost all of the veterans in training or to enter training will have been rehabilitated by 1926."

The bureau's budget for the fiscal year 1925 totals $382,275,000, estimated cost for 1926, $341,800,000, and 1927, $285,150,000.

## Uses Flag as Blanket for Dog; Goes to Jail

You can't use the American flag as a blanket for your dogs—not in Birmingham, Ala., anyway.

John Morald and his dog "Boots," hiking from Boston to New Orleans, spent a night in jail when they passed through here recently, all because "Boots" had the Stars and Stripes wrapped about him to keep out the cold.

Arthur Greenwood, commander of the American Legion post, happened to see the two and warned Morald to remove the flag from the dog's back because it was improperly displayed. Morald refused and was arrested.

After a night in jail, however, Morald apologized before Judge Abernathy and was allowed to proceed on his journey with the promise not to use the flag in that manner again.

## British Establish Fox Farms

Fox farming is a new British industry. The first fox farm has been located in Rosshire, Scotland, and there are already 80 of these animals on the ranch.

# ARMED ANARCHY SEEN IN K. K. K.

### Woman Speaker Arraigns Organization at Meeting in Columbus.

Declarations that the "Klu Klux Klan is the greatest menace to the relations between the races" that the last 12 months "have made a golden year in the lynching record of the country" and that "much of sectarian animosity among the churches has passed away" were made in Columbus, O., by speakers who addressed the annual meeting of the executive committee Federal Council of Churches. The day's speakers included Bishop Thomas Nicholson, Chicago, of the Methodist Episcopal church; Mrs. W. C. Winsboro, St. Louis, superintendent of the women's auxiliary of the Presbyterian church in the United States south, and Dr. George E. Haynes, New York, a secretary of the committee on race relations, Federal Council of Churches.

**"Breaks Up Homes."**

"The Ku Klux Klan is armed anarchy, breaking up homes, terrorizing communities, torturing and slaying victims and accomplishing its diabolical purposes with covered face," asserted Mrs. Winsboro, in discussing the question: "How can the churches join in larger service to the movement for inter-racial co-operation and good will?"

"This organization (Ku Klux Klan) is reaching its terrible tentacles into every state in the Union," she continued. "The time for inaction has passed. If this monster is to be crushed, it must be done by the Christian people of America.

"If we who believe that 'principle has made of one blood all nations of the earth' remain silent in the face of so great an evil, the very stones themselves will cry out against us."

**"Clothed as Benefaction."**

"Mob violence in its naked reality is unlovely enough to repel honest men, but Ku Klux Klan clothes mob law in the guise of benefaction. While persecuting the race from which our Master came, they have adopted the cross as their symbol and, saddest of all, have enlisted among their followers thousands of those who profess to be followers of the lowly Nazarene who came to bring peace to the world and who called all men His brethren."

Indications are that this year will have only half as many lynchings as took place in 1922, it was said in a statement presented by Dr. Haynes on behalf of the commission on race relations, of which J. J. Egan, Atlanta, is chairman.

**Few Lynchings in 1923.**

If these indications are correct 1923 will have the fewest lynchings of any year since records have been adequately kept, it was said.

Dr. Haynes told of the campaign of education against lynching carried on by the churches, and said that in the first six months this year there were only 14 lynchings in the United States; the victims of 12 were colored. In the first half of 1922 there were 30 lynchings, and 33 in the six months of 1921, he said. Although total figures for the last half year are not available, Dr. Haynes predicted that unless some great outbreak occurs before Jan. 1 the aggregate number will be well under half of last year's 57.

## Coolidge Message Scored by McAdoo

President Coolidge's message to congress was called "a counsel of dormancy" and his opposition to a bonus for ex-service men characterized as a summary dismissal of "just claims to consideration" in an address by William Gibbs McAdoo before the Democratic Luncheon club and Women's Democratic league in Los Angeles. The former director general of railroads derided the President's proposal for a voluntary consolidation of the systems of transportation as a "seven year itch for reduced freight and passenger rates with no assurance of relief at the end of the trial," telling his hearers that "what is needed is not seven years of delay, but action."

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